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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 10.

Warship Delivery Spurred; Henderson Ration Chief; No '43 Tags in Bay State

The World's Day—January 27, 1942

Washington: Delivery of Warships Speeded

Warships under construction will be completed several months ahead of schedule Representative Scrugham (D) of Nevada told the House as debate opened on the $17,722,565,474 naval appropriations bill. [Page 9.]

Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, former co-directors of the OPM, were designated by President Roosevelt in an executive order as members of the new War Production Board.

Large-scale development of the guayule plant as a domestic source of rubber by the Department of Agriculture under a $2,000,000 appropriation was approved by the House Agricultural Committee; the legislation already has been approved by the Senate in substantially the same form.

Members of Congress will be eligible to receive retirement annuities under amendments to the Civil Service Retirement and Pension Act signed into law by President Roosevelt. [Page 5.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation giving him broad control over the nation's wire and cable communications systems.

Five stratoliners of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., have been voluntarily turned over to the Army for which the Army is giving the company older ships of equivalent seating capacity in exchange, it was announced.

Chances of an air attack on cities of the East Coast "are rather remote" except for possible "stunt" raids, Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, told a House subcommittee.

A women's Army Auxiliary Corps of volunteers between 20 and 45 years for active service behind the lines was approved unanimously by the House Military Affairs Committee.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told the Senate Banking Committee "we're broke again," and asked for an increase of $2,500,000,000 in the amount of obligations the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to have outstanding.

Adherence to laws covering the 48-hour week, the eight-hour day and one-day-off-in-seven by the individual States was urged by the War, Navy, and Labor Departments.

Senator Truman, Chairman of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee of huge profits made by naval contractors. [Financial Page.]

Consumer News: Henderson Rules Rationing

Price Administrator Henderson was given full authority to "ration all goods and commodities sold on the retail market and any products sold to ultimate consumers for the satisfaction of personal needs" in an order issued by Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and approved by President Roosevelt.

Individual sugar allowances may be reduced to 12 ounces a person each week when rationing begins in February, Price Administrator Henderson advised. [Page 9.]

Manufacturers of rubber soles and heels were requested by Price Administrator Henderson not to make any sales without consulting his office.

Tire-retread dealers in Boston refused hundreds of new orders from car owners seeking "new rubber" before Federal rationing of retreads sets in. [Page 2.]

New England: No '43 Car Tags in Bay State

Massachusetts' 1942 automobile registration plates will be used again in 1943, State officials announced. [Page 2.]

Pay increases for all Massachusetts State employees were urged by labor representatives and Democratic spokesmen. [Page 2.]

Religious groups and the Boston School Committee approved weekday religious instruction for Boston public school children, and named a committee to work out procedure. [Page 2.]

Large contributions—and tiny ones, too—helped swell Greater Boston United War Fund to estimated total of $2,775,000. [Page 3.]

National: Liberty Bell to Be Safeguarded

The Liberty Bell is going to be protected from possible bomb damage, Mayor Bernard Samuel of Philadelphia announced. He said a concrete and steel bomb-proof vault will be built into which the famous bell can be placed in an emergency.

New Orleans held a municipal election, with Mayor Robert S. Maestri seeking election to the office to which he was appointed in 1936.

The destroyer Rodman, $5,000,000 sister ship of the Kearny, torpedoed off Iceland last October, was commissioned at the Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Yard.

Americas: Chilean Political Tension Grows

Chile's campaign for the presidential election of Feb. 2 has caused increasing political tension in Valparaiso, where a clash between the followers of two candidates—Gen. Carlos Ibanez, Conservative, and Juan Antonio Rios, leader of the Democratic bloc. Injuries to about 100 persons have resulted.

Russia: Russians Continue Flanking Tactics

Russian forces were reported continuing their strong flanking movements deep into Smolensk Province, after clearing the Germans from the Province of Moscow. [Page 7.]

In Europe: British Admit Battleship Sunk

British battleship Barham was admitted by the Admiralty to have been sunk in the Mediterranean last November.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, reviewing the war before the House of Commons, called upon Parliament for a vote of confidence. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, conferred with Marshal Pétain in what was described as general discussion of the world situation.

British bombers attack Hanover and Emden, in Germany, while other forces of the RAF hit at airdromes in Catania, Sicily.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Vast Powers For Governor Meet Protest

Outspoken opposition appears as the Legislative Committee opens hearings at State House.

First outspoken opposition to the virtually dictatorial powers asked by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to enforce blackout and air-raid regulations, to set aside labor and civil service laws, and to regulate transportation appeared developing today as the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety opened hearings at the State House.

The Governor's requests for additional emergency powers faced legislators meeting for the second day of Massachusett's special wartime legislative session. The proposed new powers would supplement those already invoked by the Governor under his emergency proclamation of Dec. 26.

Storm Center

Tumultuous morning sessions in the Committee chambers saw the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety become a storm center.

J. W. Farley, Committee Executive Director, appeared in person to demand the power to force Massachusetts citizens to take air raid precaution.

Without such power, he said, the Committee's positon is "ridiculous."

Two labor leaders, however, attacked the Committee as dominated by a "few bankers."

One of them protested that emergency powers asked by the Governor in connection with hours and wages were dangerously vague and loosely drawn.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, won from the Committee the promise that the labor clauses in the bill would be "clarified" at a conference to be held later.

Stumps Officials

Mr. Taylor's demand for explanation of phraseology giving Governor Saltonstall authority over "labor, business, or work on Sundays or legal holidays" apparently stumped officials of the Attorney General's office, the Department of Labor and Industries, and other State government units.

Mr. Taylor told the Committee that his organization does not object to suspension of labor laws to permit a 168-hour work week.

"We join in suspending specific laws which are a bottleneck to production, but this [proposed legislation] would permit the Governor to slip into a factory and, disregarding conditions, do as he sees fit."

Joining those who protest one section or other of the proposed emergency powers bill, the Massachusetts Civic League and a representative of the American Legion said they would "absolutely oppose" suspension of civil service laws and veterans' preference.

Sees Opposition

Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the Senate, said he anticipated sharp opposition on the part of some Senate members to the broad authority sought by the Chief Executive during the war emergency.

Some legislators were reported particularly concerned over the section in the emergency power bill under which regular and reserve police, members of the State Guard, and the armed forces of the United States while in uniform

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Britain Acclaims Arrival of AEF; Toll of Japanese Ships Rises to 34; Churchill: U.S. to Help Bomb Reich

Prime Minister de Valera of Eire protests landing of Americans in Northern Ireland—Battleship and aircraft carrier among ships reported sunk by U. S. and Dutch in Macassar Strait.

British cheered arrival of thousands of American combat troops who landed in Northern Ireland—first AEF of this war.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera protested the arrival.

A Japanese aircraft carrier and a battleship were reported sunk in Macassar Strait, southwest Pacific Ocean, raising United Nations' estimates of total Japanese losses in the Macassar Strait battle to 34 vessels sunk or damaged. [Details: Page 7.]

A new Japanese invasion of Malaya increased peril to Singapore as Nipponese pushed to within 48 miles of the vital bastion. [Details: Page 7.]

In the Philippines, two American pursuit planes shot down two Japanese dive bombers and disabled a third following a torpedo-boat raid into Subic Bay, in which a 5,000-ton Japanese ship was sunk. Ground action in the Bataan Peninsula had dwindled to scattered skirmishes.

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press; Associated Press Cablephoto

First American Force Reaches Europe

This group of United States troops was a part of the steel-helmeted contingent which arrived in Northern Ireland on Jan. 26 as the vanguard of the A. E. F. in the Second World War. Upper inset: Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle. Lower inset: Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney.

Malaya Line Bolstered, Churchill Says; Joint U. S.-British Supply Command

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill presented Britain today with a picture of growing Allied might and unity and demanded that Parliament vote confidence in his Government.

Frankly admitting bad news from the Pacific Ocean battlefront, he told the House of Commons:

United States troops which have landed in Northern Ireland are only the vanguard of more to come;

United States fighter planes will help defend Britain against air assault;

United States bombers will join the RAF in bombing Germany;

Considerable reinforcements have reached the Malayan front in the past week;

"We are taking many measures with the United States to increase the security of Australia and New Zealand, sending reinforcements, arms, and equipment by the best routes."

Australia in Cabinet

Besides a special council for the war in the Pacific to be set up in Washington or London, he announced that Britain had agreed to the requests of Australia for the right to membership in the War Cabinet and that the same rights will be accorded New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa.

Mr. Churchill also mentioned arrangements with President Roosevelt for a body in Washington to be called "the combined staff committees" and declared that "we must also concert together in close collaboration with Mr. Stalin and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

At the close of the war leader's speech, the House of Commons began debate on Britain's war direction which Mr. Churchill will wind up with a brief concluding speech this week.

Vote Seen Assured

The thunderous cheers that greeted his one hour and 24 minute accounting left no doubt how the House of Commons will vote when it finally puts the question of confidence to a test.

"We shall presently regain naval command of the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air," the Prime Minister predicted.

He pledged that the Malay Peninsula and Singapore would be defended to the last inch and said he doubted that Japan would attempt an invasion of Australia—"a very ambitious overseas operation in the precarious and certainly limited time before the British and American Navies regain, as they must regain, ultimate command of the Pacific."

Confident of Victory

"There is no question of regarding the Pacific war as a secondary operation," he added.

"The United States Navy is linked in the most intimate union with the Admiralty both in the Atlantic and the Pacific."

He told one of the largest audiences ever to pack a Commons session that "I feel the broadening swell of victory and liberation bearing us and all tortured peoples onward safely to the final goal."

Mr. Churchill also said:

"American production has increased in the proportions of 100 and 160 and in 1943 we should be able to move across the oceans armies two, three or four times as large as the considerable forces we are able to handle at sea at the present time."

He said he believed "We shall presently regain naval command on the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air."

"Later on—in 1943—we should be able to set about our task in the Pacific in good style," he added.

Text of Churchill's speech in Commons: Page 6.

Loss of Battleship Admitted by British

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 27

The sinking of the battleship Barham, 31,000-ton veteran of Britain's Navy, in the Mediterranean last Nov. 25, was announced by the Admiralty today after it had kept the loss a secret for two months.

The loss of the Barham cut Britain's capital ships to 13.

It had 15 when it entered the war and since has added three, but five have been lost—the battleships Prince of Wales, Royal Oak, and Barham and the battle cruisers Repulse and Hood.

How many of the Barham's crew of 1,100 to 1,200 were lost was not disclosed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Binding their partnership in the common war still more firmly, the United States and Great Britain today established a supreme Allied Supply Command.

In a joint statement released simultaneously in Washington and London, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed the establishment of a mammoth pool of American and British munitions, shipping and raw materials.

To merge unreservedly the combined war resources of the English-speaking world three joint boards have been set up as parts of the United States-British War Council and they are designed to carry the unity of Anglo-American command into the vital fields of supply in addition to the joint military and naval operations already in effect.

Leaders Announced

[The British Government announced the following heads of the war boards:

Munitions Assignments Board: Washington, Harry L. Hopkins (Civilian Chairman); London, Lord Beaverbrook.

Combined Shipping Adjustment Board: Washington, Admiral Emory S. Land; United Kingdom, Sir Arthur Salter; London, Lord Leathers.

Combined War Materials Board: Washington, William L. Batt; United Kingdom, Sir Clive

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Text of statement on pooling of U. S.-British war resources: Page 6.

Aggressive Role Planned for AEF On European Front

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The opening of a second offensive front against Germany is the real military objective of the AEF whose forces already have landed in Northern Ireland, in the view of informed observers here.

The War Department's appointment today of Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, ranking Army member of the United States Military Mission in London, to take supreme command of all United States forces in Britain is taken to presage an aggressive rather than a defensive role for the American expeditionary troops.

America's striking power in the United Kingdom, now admittedly slight, is, it can be authoritatively stated, to be augmented rapidly both in man power and in air power.

For several months General Chaney has been studying the war operations of the European theater at first hand and has been organizing, under Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, his directing staff.

Jumping Off Point

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons today that the American Air Force will be bombing Germany underlines the prevailing judgment here that Britain is to be the "jumping off point" of the AEF, not its ultimate destination.

The military force now on British soil is an earnest of things to come. It is a beginning, not an end. Unspecified reinforcements are in the making and a total AEF to the European section of 2,000,000 would not be at all surprising.

Many purposes, both military and diplomatic, are being served by the immediate dispatch of American troops across the Atlantic, but the primary objective is nothing less than to engage the enemy. This is not a token AEF;

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

First Contingent Of AEF Prepared For Big Job Ahead

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A NORTHERN IRISH PORT, Jan. 27 — "The Americans are here!"

That is the news in Europe today. Not only in this port in Northern Ireland where they have just landed, not only in London and in Moscow but in Paris, in Ankara, in Madrid, in Rome, in Berlin—in every capital and corner of the continent the big news breaks and spreads like a blast from the war's heaviest bomb; the AEF has arrived in Britain.

Although the full impact of this United Nations blow hits the Axis countries, there is no denying that it also is liable to stir up heavy political backwash on Britain. The Dominions, that already were bringing heavy pressure to bear on the Cabinet in London, are finding it hard to understand why all Anglo-American effort is not centered in the Pacific. Just how much effect this renewed pressure is likely to have is hard to estimate, but uneasy protests are expected.

Yet the arrival itself was simple enough. It was the very opposite of anything bombastic. It was quiet, steady, almost casual.

The harbor and docks were etched vaguely in shifting shades of gray as we waited through a typical Irish morning. Soft mist muffled the distant rattle of busy riveters and the steamy throb of donkey engines unloading Canadian lumber from a freighter far down the quay.

Great Gray Bulk Appears

Suddenly a great gray vessel began to detach itself from the general grayness of the sea. Slowly, silently it emerged and took on the shape of a ship. Soon we could see solid rolls of khaki-framed faces lining the ship's rail. They were calm, confident, quiet. Most of us were struck by their quietness. They did not shout or cheer. Even when the band of the Royal Ulster Rifles struck up a gay march as the boat sidled smoothly up to the dock, there was little outward sign of excitement. A few khaki-gloved hands beat time on the deck rail. One or two waved and smiled.

In a moment the boat had docked, the gang plank was in place, and as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, commanding general of the first contingent of the United States Army to arrive in the British Isles, stepped ashore followed immediately by a private.

There were welcoming ceremonies. They were cordial but they were brief and businesslike. On the quayside between the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, which flew side by side at the entrance to the dock shed, British Governmental, Naval, military, and air officials extended formal and friendly greetings to the troops. Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary for Air, made a short speech of welcome to troops still aboard the vessel.

Probably in all the bewilderment of the arrival they did not take in much of what he said, but there were some phrases that must have struck home: "You will join with us in withstanding the assaults of our common enemy in this island fortress. From here, assuredly, you will sally forth with us to carry the war into his territory to free the oppressed peoples of Europe."

A short time later one of the American soldiers—who a few months before had been a farmer

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Chant of Auctioneer Revives Memories of Old Transcript

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Deficit omne quod nascitur."

"All things run out that begin," wrote Quintilian, and his words apply to the Boston Evening Transcript, for they auctioned off the physical properties of the "Old Lady in Bombazine" today. The steel, the iron, the lead that don't make a paper, but do help, went for a song, albeit a pretty fulsome song, the market for old metal being what it is.

It seems only fitting to start this account with a bit of Latin, for the Transcript in its heyday was never a paper to hesitate over a Latin headline. It was—long ago—read by scholars, written by scholars, and printed by scholars. Headlines in Latin were just one more tradition.

Some of the boys from the composing room came back this morning. In the quiet dignity that befits a Transcript man, they walked around the dark labyrinthines that once were picturesque but today were only dirty and cold, and they talked.

You could hear them even while Aaron Krock and his amply voiced crew of auctioneers knocked down an "all steel cabinet and shelves" for $1, or a "Hoe full page flat shaver, size 5, No. 444, with motor" for $215.

"I worked hard in there," remarked Harry Haime, pointing to the "ad room," where type used to be set for those big ads that in prosperous days covered nearly half of the Transcript's front page. "But it was a lot of fun, too. Mr. Mandell, he was the publisher, you know, had a list, printed up like a newspaper, it was, and it gave the name of everybody that worked on the Transcript. The 'Transcript Family,' the Old Gentleman called it, and this list gave the date on which you went to work there, or became a member of the family. Mr. Mandell remembered those 'birthdays.' He was a fine man to work for."

Beside your elbow a prospective bidder had a ruler, measuring a type chase. He moved it a little and you noticed a red slip pasted to the desk. You looked a little closer in the dim light. It was a form that the editorial rooms once used to notify the press rooms of last-minute changes.

"Flash," it said. "Coolidge Dead." It was dated Jan. 5, 1933, 1:35 p. m. You could picture the commotion that slip caused. The big Home Edition was probably on the press, or just about. There was a moment of relaxation before starting on the street editions, and the stock market tabulations. And then it came,

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Brazil Is Key to Struggle For Hemispheric Solidarity

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 27—Brazil today is deciding the sixth great climacteric in this world struggle, adding to the five listed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill during his visit to the United States, for Brazil is now deciding how strong shall be the main framework of inter-American defense.

Every conceivable kind of pressure within the armory of the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese alliance is being applied against Brazil to prevent the severance of diplomatic relations in accordance with the declaration of Rio.

Ambassadors Curt Pruefer of Germany, Ugo Sola of Italy and Itaro Ishii of Japan descended on the Brazilian Foreign Office with the full weight of last-minute warnings and threats of consequences if Brazil goes through with its expressed intention to break off relations with the Axis powers.

Argentina Exerts Pressure

The Argentine Government, evidently attempting to influence Brazil, issued a categorical statement that Argentina will not break relations. This, despite Argentina's signature to the declaration in Rio recommending that the step be taken.

Chile also is trying to delay Brazil. The persuasive argument is going the rounds that Brazil, by waiting, can bring Chile along to break relations at the same time after the Chilean elections on Feb. 2.

Powerful forces inside Brazil are paralleling the external opponents in resisting a final stand on the Allied side. Some high army officers are reported threatening to resign if President Vargas pursues his indicated course.

Strengthening Brazil in its hour of greatest decision is the knowledge that the people are overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies. The United States and other American nations either at war or one step short of war, also are vigorously countering the Nazi attempt to swing Brazil away from the recent strong stand for free peoples.

Success or Failure

The decision of the Brazilian Government, centralized in the compact figure of President Vargas, will thus settle whether the Rio conference has failed or succeeded in its major objective of welding a strong framework of inter-American defense which gradually can be completed. With Brazil firmly at the side of the other United American Nations, the Argentine and Chilean hesita-

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

Freezing Orders on Retreads, Recaps and Used Tires Not Later Than Feb. 15

Auto Owners Storm Shops In Hope of Getting Retreads

Boston auto owners stormed tire retreading shops by the hundreds this morning, hoping to get their old casings renewed and keep their cars "on rubber" for a few more months.

Word had come from Washington over night that rubber freezing orders would be extended to cover retreads, recaps, and used tires not later than Feb. 15.

Most of the customers who piled in the front door or jangled the telephone were doomed to disappointment—the shops just couldn't handle them.

A survey of retread shops, conducted by telephone this morning, indicated that no new orders—or very few—were being taken.

Much Work Ahead

Jobs already on hand would occupy most shops two to four months, managers said, and would use up recapping stocks much before that.

The Washington decision, made public in Massachusetts by Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, means when tires wear out that passenger cars will probably disappear from the roads for the duration of the war—or until ersatz rubber can be manufactured in quantity.

Shortly after the freezing order, expected by the middle of next month, strict rationing will be applied to all tires, new or renovated, Mr. Joyce said.

The categories of persons eligible to receive such tires may be somewhat broadened to include defense workers, milk wagons, heavy trucks, and some other groups, he indicated.

New automobiles also will be rationed, he said, adding that there are indications Washington will allow deliveries of cars sold—but not transferred to new owners—before the order freezing automobiles went into effect.

First appeals from decisions of local tire rationing boards will be heard by the State office Thursday, Mr. Joyce disclosed.

What will happen when Washington cracks down on all tires was the subject of excited speculation among retread shop managers surveyed this morning. They were asking such questions as these:

Questions Asked

1. Will we be permitted to finish up the work on hand? (Best managers' guess: no.)

2. Will we be able to deliver tires already recapped? (If not, we'll own the tread and the costumer'll own the casing. Who gets the tire?)

Several store managers frankly admitted that the tread they are now placing on old "carcasses" in rush jobs completed daily is made of inferior rubber.

Treads formerly were composed of 55 to 60 per cent rubber. Now many contain only about 20 per cent. This means they may last only about 5,000-6,000 miles, it was estimated.

From another angle, the situation for the auto owners looked bad. Insurance companies questioned this morning said they could make no pro rata refund on car insurance to policy holders whose cars were forced off the road for lack of tires.

The schedule of refunds is laid down by the State Insurance Commissioner, Charles F. J. Harrington, and is hard on persons giving up their policies early in the year.

Mr. Harrington's office said today that the question of revising the schedule had "not yet come up" but "might have to be given consideration."

Under the existing refund schedules, Massachusetts car owners would get only 77 per cent of their money back if they turned in their policies Feb. 1; 70 per cent March 1; 55 per cent April 1; and so on down to September 1, when they could get only 17 per cent.

1942 Auto Plates for 1943

By the Associated Press

To conserve steel, Massachusetts motor officials announced today that 1942 automobile registration plates would be used again in 1943—along with a small metal tab and a windshield sticker to be displayed with the year marked.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, in announcing the plan, said:

"It is our intention that all motorists who register for 1943 shall keep the same plates they have this year and therefore should keep the plates in good condition. Persons whose cars are registered in 1942 but who give them up during the year will be required to return their plates so they will be used again."

The method and fees for registering motor vehicles next year would be the same in every other respect, Mr. Goodwin added.

Truck Row Back on State

The deadlock in the Boston motor freight drivers' labor dispute bounced back today to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Both sides were reported to be insisting that they wanted settlement of the two-month tangle and that the other fellows were delaying the solution.

While it was expected last week that the new War Labor Board would take a hand, it has not yet done so, and meantime the State authorities picked up the controversy once more.

Wages and working conditions furnish the major issues.

No further slowing down of trucks in transit, such as was resorted to by the union, Local 25 of the Teamsters of the American Federation of Labor, was reported yesterday.

Probationer's Reward

William J. English, North Reading, Mass., machinist, found today that the reward for three years of good living was an opportunity to go to Greenland in his country's behalf.

Back in May, 1939, Mr. English violated the Dyer Act, which prohibits the transportation of stolen cars in interstate commerce, was given a suspended sentence of two years in a Federal penitentiary, and was placed on probation for three years. During his probation, he has been working steadily and reporting regularly to the probation officer, Daniel J. Griffin.

A local contracting firm offered Mr. English a job as a machinist at a United States base in Greenland but refused to allow him to join their construction regiments unless he was discharged from the probationary sentence.

Today Mr. Griffin came in to the Federal District Court of Massachusetts and recommended to Judge Francis J. W. Ford that Mr. English be discharged four months before his term was served. Judge Ford, hearing that Mr. English's next port of call would be Greenland, agreed, and so ordered.

Healey Plans to Hold House Seat Until April

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, who holds an appointment for the U. S. District Court in Massachusetts, probably will not relinquish his House seat until next April, he said today. Mr. Healey, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said he would stay in the House until the Committee had completed action on meeting Presidential requests for additional revenue to meet war expenses.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

An air-raid warden in wartime England will relate her experiences before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 7:45 p. m.

"Nutrition in America Today" will be the subject of a lecture by Elda Robb, Ph. D., in the main building at Simmons College, Fenway, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture entitled, "The Style of Thucydides," by John Huston Finley, Jr. This is the seventh of eight lectures in the series, "Thucydides' History of the Great War Between Athens and Sparta." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Illustrated talk on "English Inns and Gardens" by Van Wormer Walsh will be the fifth in the season's Mornings of Diversion. Mr. Walsh will guide his listeners on a figurative trip through the English countryside, visiting enroute the famous old inns and qualnt gardens. At the Hotel Somerset, 11 a. m. Admission by ticket only, at $3.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Tapestries II" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10

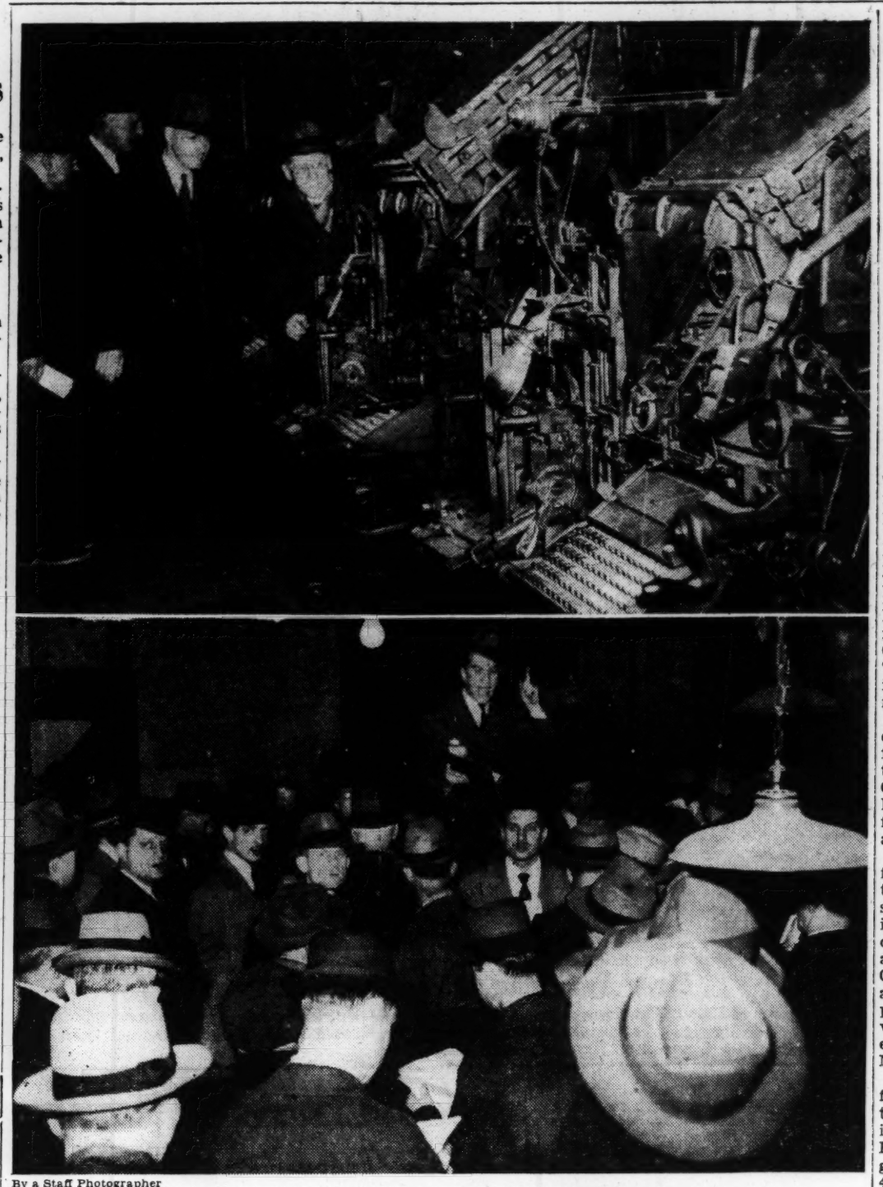
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Final Week... guaranteed Savings

Reductions of 10% or More on Fine Sweaters Scotch Tweeds Clan Tartans Garments Scarfs Knit Suits

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston St., Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Relics of the Old Transcript Go Under Hammer

Upper: A few of the former composing room employees take a last look at the linotypes of the Boston Evening Transcript, which ceased publication April 30, 1941, and the physical effects of which were auctioned today. Lower: A scene at the bidding in the proof room, where Auctioneer Aaron Krock and his staff disposed of machines and metal made valuable by the shortages.

Transcript Tradition Is Set Aglow

Continued from Page 1

the news about Massachusetts' favorite son.

There had to be immediate make-over. New headlines, new linotyping, stereotyping. All this inanimate metal, these machines, this type must have been hustled around that day. Waldo Tyler, who was assistant superintendent of the composing room, sees you looking at the slip and smiles at you and nods. The Auctioneer is moving closer, he's down through the Hamilton all steel double proofreading tables, the all steel stock tabulation cabinet, the three waste baskets and the lot of bench lights.

You ask Waldo about the names on the presses in the basement. He recalls the George S. Mandell, not the others, so you and Harry decide to have a last look. Mr. John the elevator pilot has been there longer than Harry was, more than 30 years.

He eases the little elevator into the basement, and you step into the cavernous, oil soaked, vaulted room, past the cold boilers, under the maze of overhead pipes, through a sliding tin door and there you are, the Mandell, May, 1923, and the William Durant, Aug. 7, 1897. He was the veteran business manager of the Transcript.

The silver plate has been taken off the third press. "Souvenir hunters," comments Harry.

The paper is still threaded through this third press on the ladder. The date, the final date for the Boston Evening Transcript, is April 30, 1941.

On the way back upstairs you pause in the editorial rooms. They are stripped bare. "That was H. T. Parker's room," your guide points to a tiny cubicle with a smudged window looking out on the most depressing of rear alley views. The door is very narrow. "Mr. Parker was small," observes Harry, "but quite large in his criticism," he adds with a smile. "Few men had a sharper pen for reviews of bad plays."

"Mr. Mandell's office was up front, not very large, as you see. Mr. King, the editorial writer, had a better office, mahogany paneling. Mr. Mandell valued his writers."

Up on the sixth floor the auction is going its pedestrian way. A group of publishers are standing by, occasionally bidding on some bit of equipment. They are talking about the reasons for the end of the Transcript.

"They didn't plow back the profits," says one.

"Too many 'efficiency men,'" observed another. "They misunderstood the Boston market, and did everything wrong that they could."

"Lack of enterprise," hazarded another.

The reasons for the end of the Transcript are many, but the final curtain has been rung down now. If the earlier acts were better than the later ones, that is a criticism H. T. P. made about many dramas.

Control of Civilian Defense By Army Officer Is Sought

Whether a United States Army representative should assume control of Massachusetts civilian defense activities constitutes one of the important questions placed before the special session of the Legislature by individual legislators.

Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston and Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leaders in their respective branches, filed resolutions requesting President Roosevelt to assign an Army representative to Massachusetts to organize civilian defense.

If approved, this measure would constitute a direct assault upon J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who has been directing civilian defense work.

For some time Democratic leaders have been attacking the Farley organization as a virtual Republican party annex.

The Dolan-Troy measure was among approximately 30 measures filed by Legislators by 5 p. m. yesterday. These measures will be given a public hearing tomorrow by the Joint Committee on Rules on the question of admittance for consideration at the special session.

Inasmuch as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked the Republican-controlled Legislature to restrict their action to measures submitted by him, it is anticipated that few, if any, of the legislators' bills will be admitted.

The bill filed by the Democratic Floor Leaders is among the most important to the minority party because a substantial portion of the $7,000,000 appropriation requested by the Governor for defense activities undoubtedly will be spent by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The measures filed by individual legislators include a proposal to repeal the Plan E form of government in Cambridge. This measure was submitted by Representative John T. Sullivan (D) of Cambridge even before the newly-adopted system has been thoroughly tested in his home city.

Repeal of the 1941 act authorizing State purchase and modernization of the Boston & Maine Mystic River piers was asked by Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, an opponent of the original purchase plan.

Annuities would be paid to widows and dependents of volunteer air-raid wardens and auxiliary police and firemen killed in line of duty under a bill filed by Representative Charles Kaplan (D) and Representative Charles Miller (D) of Boston.

Harvard University Library Reaches 4,265,792 Volumes

Completing a banner year with respect to receipts of books and money, the Harvard University Library now numbers 4,265,792 volumes, Harvard announced today.

Keyes D. Metcalf, Director of the Library, said in his annual report that 106,186 volumes and pamphlets had been added, and that this comprised the largest increase of recent years.

Wartime shipments from the European Continent are "few and far between," causing the library to worry lest its periodical files be permanently incomplete, Mr Metcalf said.

Among the gifts received, the foremost was that of the late Matt Bushnell Jones, according to Director Metcalf. Mr. Jones' collection is "the most important group of Americana acquired by Harvard since the Ebeling Library was received in 1818," he said.

Rare scientific books, Quaker literature, early military books, and 25,000 volumes of the nineteenth century American literature were received, he reported.

Among the items added to the Treasure Room, soon to be transferred to the new Houghton Rare Book Library building, are 60 unpublished letters of Louisa May Alcott and her sisters, the Woodworth Collection of editions of Herodotus, first editions of the writings of Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch, books from the library of Goethe, and letters of John Hay and Henry James.

Watch Company Sued for Dividends

Percy G. Crocker of Cambridge, stockholder in the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., today brought suit in Suffolk Superior Court, Boston, to compel the Directors of the Company to declare three-year dividends on certain classes of stock.

Declaration of dividends, entirely within the discretion of the Directors, would be unwise and not in the interests of the Corporation, the directors stated in their answer to the Bill in Equity.

Mr. Crocker's allegations that the Company's earnings for the past three years were $750,000 was denied by the Directors.

The Directors have "failed and refused" to determine the net earnings of the Company for 1939, 1940, and 1941, as provided in the Company's by-laws, Mr. Crocker alleged.

From the organization of the Company in 1923 until the end of December, 1940, $3,000,000 in notes have been paid; the mortgage debt has been reduced from $3,000,000 to $1,130,000; preferred stock amounting to $1,700,000 has been reduced to less than $400,000; and capital liabilities have been reduced from $12,700,00 to $4,904,515, the plaintiff set forth.

The case will be heard in Superior Court on the first Monday in March.

Ship Tie-Up Leads Hub To Import Fish

Boston's fisheries have gone into reverse.

Instead of shipping fish out of what has been termed the greatest fresh fish port in America, to supply distant and inland points, this fish center is receiving it from points all along the Atlantic seaboard.

It is a direct reversal of normal procedure, due to the tie-up of the Boston trawlers and draggers. To keep retail markets supplied, modern transportation is being utilized.

About 75 per cent of all sea food marketed today is frozen before it leaves the port where first landed, according to Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. Most of this is filleted and packaged. But New England home makers have been reluctant to accept frozen fish, Mr. Cooley declared, pointing out that "freezing is only a method of keeping the freshness and goodness in fish."

"All who know the fishing industry at first hand make use of frozen fish, and recommend it to the home maker," added Mr. Cooley. "This would be an excellent time for introducing frozen fish fillets and fishery products into all of the New England homes."

Regarding the tie-up of the fleet, Mr. Cooley pointed out that the points at issue could have been settled the day the question arose if the union had accepted the boat owners' offer to leave the points to arbitration by the United States Conciliation Service. The tie-up is a violation of an agreement which provided specifically that there would be no stoppage of work either by the union or by any crew, Mr. Cooley said.

While the dispute between the fishermen and boat owners continues deadlocked pending hearings before the new War Labor Board in Washington, six draggers and 10 small boats landed 430,100 pounds of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier.

The fleet of Boston trawlers is idle. But because the matter of refusing to sail is voluntary, some of the draggers continue to operate. Wholesale dealers quoted 12½ to 13½ cents a pound for large cod and 13 to 14 cents for haddock today.

Law Firm to Lock Door; They're All in the Army

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 27 (AP)—The law firm of Gibson and Gibson, including former United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson, announced today it would close Feb. 16 for the duration of the war because its staff would be in the Army.

Former Senator Gibson, a reserve officer, went on active duty several months ago. His brother, Preston F., also a reserve officer, expects to go on duty Feb. 20, and a third member of the firm, Luke J. Crispe, plans to enlist..

One clerk was inducted with the selective service quota last August.

Pay Raises for State Staffs Bring Wide Range of Views

Salary increases for all Massachusetts State employees as opposed to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposals for rises only to workers earning less than $2,500, were advocated today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Senator Chester H. Dolan, Democratic floor leader, at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Service.

Senator Dolan insisted that salaries granted to all employees would avoid friction and help the morale of State workers. Under his plan, wage earners under $2,500 would receive a 20 per cent increase, while those over $2,500 would get a flat increase of $250.

Mr. Taylor indorsed Senator Dolan's proposals generally, while advocating that leaders of both parties get together for some compromise so that "there won't be any whisperings among the State's 22,000 employees in the next fall elections saying that anyone got the raises for them."

Senator Dolan assailed the Governor's proposal for a minimum increase of $100, which in no case would be applied to raise any salary above $2,500. The Senator said that this would mean that some employees who have been in service for years in penal institutions would get only $40 increases while clerks just entering the State service would get $100.

Mr. Taylor said the Dolan plan offered something of an equitable compromise.

Meanwhile a hearing before the Committee on Counties today considered a similar proposal by the Governor for a 10 per cent increase in pay for county employees. This plan was opposed by Archie Giroux, member of the Middlesex County Board of Commissioners, who recently caused a stir with militant remarks on pay rises. He said that persons in private employ were already seeking jobs with the Government. He said it would be a good thing if everyone was drafted so that all would be on an equal footing.

He estimated that cost of the Governor's proposal to the County would be $268,709 a year, while the 10 per cent increase to employees receiving less than $2,500 plus the flat increase of $300 to those getting more than $2,500 would cost $407,226. Another proposal for 10 per cent increases to those earning up to $3,000 would cost $307,266.

Boston Churches to Organize School-Time Religious Study

A special committee comprising representatives of the Boston public school system and various religious groups is to be organized shortly to work out a definite program for week-day religious instruction of Boston children on school time.

No opposition to the basic idea of such instruction was expressed at the Boston School Committee's hearing last night attended by representatives of Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, and Christian Science churches.

With all four religious groups, as well as the School Committee, approving the general idea of providing week-day religious instruction under church auspices for Boston public school children, the major question today was what specific procedure could be agreed upon for launching the plan.

The committee to work out a definite program will consist of Joseph C. White, member of the Boston School Committee; Assistant Superintendent Frederick L. Gillis, representing the Board of Superintendents; and representatives to be named by the Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant and Christian Science church groups.

Hour Under Discussion

At last night's hearing unanimous sentiment seemed in favor of moving slowly in establishing a program, so that administrative problems could be ironed out smoothly.

A question facing the new interdenominational committee is whether to dismiss all school children at a single given hour each week or whether to release different classes at staggered hours during the week.

The Jewish delegation at last night's hearing seemed to favor the dismissal plan. The Protestant group advocated staggering the hours so that a corps of teachers could be organized by the churches to teach on a full-time basis.

No child would be enrolled in the courses without approval of parents.

Another question on which the special committee may make recommendation is which grades should be selected at the outset of the experiment for instruction. There appeared to be some sentiment at last night's hearing for applying the system only to a few grades at the beginning, and expanding it later as it proved successful.

All parties engaging in last night's discussion expressed approval of the general idea, which has gained acceptance in many cities as a means of bringing instruction to the thousands of youngsters who otherwise would grow up without any religious teaching.

In Massachusetts the plan was authorized by last year's Legislature. No school funds are involved, inasmuch as the churches co-operating are to supply the instruction.

Conference Personnel

Religious leaders conferring with the School Committee last night included the following:

Representing The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: Miss Inez Field Damon and F. Arthur Hilton.

Representing the International Council of Religious Education: the Rev. Dr. Erwin L. Shaver.

Representing the Massachusetts Council of Churches: the Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Staffield, the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings and the Rev. Dr. John L. Lobingier.

Representing the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston: Rabbi Herman Rubenovitz, Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman, Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, and Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman. Representing the Hebrew Teachers College: Louis Hurwich, acting dean of the college and superintendent of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Greater Boston.

Representing the Roman Catholic Church: the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Quinlan, diocesan supervisor of schools and representative of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and the Rev. A. S. Hargedon of St. Ann's Church, Neponset.

Powers for Governor Opposed

Continued from Page 1

"may enter upon private property for the purpose of enforcing blackout or air-raid precaution rules, regulations or orders issued by or under authority of the Governor."

The section also states, "Such members [of the armed forces] may at any time enter upon private property in compliance with written orders of the Governor, for the sole purpose of enforcing laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, or by-laws specifically set forth by the Governor in such orders."

Unify Powers

The emergency power bill was requested by the Governor "in order to unify the sovereign powers of the Commonwealth for the purpose of meeting the emergency."

Under the bill's provisions, the Governor also would be empowered to set "terms and conditions of labor and employment," regulate transportation on Sundays or weekdays, by aircraft, water craft, vehicle or otherwise, control assemblages and pedestrian travel, regulate purchasing of supplies, equipment, or other property.

The Governor's power to set aside civil service laws comes under the provision that he may exercise authority over "physical fitness, qualifications, appointment or tenure of persons who enter the service of the Commonwealth or its agencies or political subdivisions during the period of operation of this section, and the transfer or conditions of employment of persons in such service, irrespective of the time of their entry into such service."

A penalty of not more than one year's imprisonment, or not more than $500 fine, or both, is provided for violators of any executive order or general regulation issued by the Governor to enforce his authority.

Strongly Opposed

The section in the strongly opposed bill authorizing the Governor to suspend civil service laws was strongly opposed by Coleman C. Curran, Adjutant of the Massachusetts Department, American Legion. Mr. Curran asserted the clause would react against veterans.

Clive Knowles, representing Labor's Non-Partisan League, and Mr. Taylor joined in criticizing the small labor representation on the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Knowles said that of 97 men from Greater Boston on the Committee, 55 are directors of 225 corporations. He added that three big banks have 18 members on the Committee together.

"We have only four representatives of labor, and these are not even notified of meetings of the Committee," he added.

Mr. Taylor said he wanted to do something to establish air-raid precautions in industrial plants and thought he would find out what was being done, then send the information to the 1,200 AFL unions in Massachusetts.

Although he sent for the information, he has not even heard from the Committee, he charged.

"If that's the way things are going on, well, when the first bomber comes over we'll have another Pearl Harbor. The average industrial worker doesn't know what to do in the event of an air raid," he said.

Mr. Farley disclosed that his organization, within a short time, plans to distribute to every home in Massachusetts a placard containing air raid and blackout instructions.

The Executive Director asserted that without power the Public Safety Committee is in a "ridiculous situation."

Several Directors of the various divisions in the M. C. P. S. appeared to outline the work of their respective divisions.

Gurth F. Chambers, Director of the newly organized State Salvage Board, announced that he hoped to have his organization completed by the end of this week preparatory to a State-wide drive for salvaging of paper, rubber and metals.

Policemen Get Lesson In Illegal Parking

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Red faces were abundant today among Worcester County policemen.

The reason:

While attending a Federal Bureau of Investigation school for police officers, their cars were tagged for illegal parking.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cold, but no important change in temperature is expected. There will be no additional snow, gentle winds. Temperature at 11:34 a. m. 11 degrees.

Maine: Occasional very light snow except in southwest portion; warmer except in extreme north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and ermont: Occasional very light snow north portion; warmer south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Not quite so cold tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	34	30	Kansas City	57	35
Bangor	—	15	Minneapolis	28	22
Boston	34	26	Nantucket	37	33
Buffalo	34	32	New Haven	34	27
Burlington	31	27	New Orleans	73	62
Chicago	37	22	New York	33	30
Concord, N. H.	26	21	Philadelphia	35	32
Hartford	34	26	Portland, Me.	27	23
Hatteras	61	41	St. Louis	57	41
Jacksonville	73	42	Washington	40	37

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:58 p. m.; height 7.7 feet.
Wednesday, 8:16 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:30 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Statler TISSUE 44% Softer and Whiter

Large East Boston Area Is Urged for New Shipyard in Place of Hingham Site

Plea Is Made For Change in Federal Plans

Nearly a mile of East Boston's waterfront would be taken by the Government for a huge new shipyard under a plan advocated by Boston interests, it was learned today.

Backers of the move, which would substitute the East Boston location for the naval-approved Hingham site, where it is proposed to build naval escort vessels, appealed to President Roosevelt and to Donald Marr Nelson, one-man controller of war production, to change their plans in favor of East Boston on the basis of economy, efficiency, and other advantages.

The recently announced decision to establish the yard in Hingham, to be operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyards, met with considerable opposition in Hingham, where the Government has already taken title to about 3,500 acres of land for expansion of the Naval Ammunition Depot.

Under the proposal of the Boston interests, headed by Durell & Durell, Inc., Congress Street brokers, all the land on Border Street, East Boston, from the North ferry slips to the Meridian Street bridge over Chelsea Creek —a distance of 5,000 feet in length—would be taken over for the shipyard.

It would include the site of the historic shipyard of Donald McKay where clipper ships were built nearly a century ago that not only established world speed records but brought fame to Boston. It would automatically provide technical and adminitsrative talent because of the General Ship & Engine Works being already established on the McKay site, and the Bethlehem Steel's Atlantic Works located near by, all within the area proposed to be taken.

In contrast to the proposed Hingham site, where practically everything would have to be developed, the East Boston site is served by the rapid transit system to serve additional workers and to tap an important part of the labor supply territory north of Boston.

Housing facilities at East Boston are fully established, and include a Housing Authority project across from the land in question, and which is now nearing completion. Dredging of channels would be reduced to a minimum, and after the war, the property could be converted to beneficial industrial use, the proponents informed President Roosevelt.

Objections to the Hingham site include the lack of housing facilities, roads, and arteries to reach the site, and that it would add greatly to the congestion already existing in Quincy, Hingham, and Weymouth, as the result of Government work now placed in that general vciinity, and the rapid expansion of Bethlehem's Fore River yard. These activities have already attracted labor from north of Boston, necessitating long trips and added expense for the workers, the advocates of the East Boston plan declared.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1942, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meeting the Challenge

The position in which our country finds itself today represents a stern challenge to all the people of every American community.

Our men in uniform are meeting their part of that challenge.

Our productive resources are being placed without stint at the disposal of the nation.

But our responsibilities do not end there. All the sacrifice of our men in uniform, all the war production of our manufacturing plants, could be in vain if we should allow misery, despair and disunity to undermine our communities. Morale, here at home, is all-important. The lesson of France is written plain on the pages of history.

That is not all. We must also do everything in our power to back up the organizations giving vital service to our service men. That, too, is a responsibility we dare not fail to meet.

Why the United War Fund?

The Greater Boston United War Fund was called into being, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enable us to meet these grave responsibilities in a single campaign.

It is a united appeal for the funds needed to:

Maintain in war-time the regular human-service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Meet Greater Boston's quota for the American Red Cross in its great errand of mercy with our fighting forces and in disaster areas, its work in the training camps, its civilian-preparation work on the home front.

Support the United Service Organizations in their morale-building activities for the benefit of soldiers and sailors far from home.

Help our local Soldiers and Sailors Committee in its task of providing friendly welcome and guidance as well as wholesome entertainment opportunities for the thousands of men in uniform who visit our city.

The amount needed to fill our minimum responsibility to these organizations is in itself a challenge to the generosity and community spirit of the people who live and work in Greater Boston: $7,600,000.

Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston United War Fund and Maynard Hutchinson is General Chairman of its 1942 Campaign.

There is no doubt that Greater Boston can meet this war-time challenge. It is our belief that Greater Boston will meet this challenge, even though it means that many of us must give two and three and four times as much as ever before.

Thoughtful Giving

It calls for Thoughtful Giving, for giving from the heart; yes, even for sacrificial giving.

In this connection, the Campaign management particularly wishes to call attention to the budgeting plan, under which givers may make their subscriptions payable quarterly or monthly so as to spread them over the entire year. Under this arrangement, they may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to our own community and to America.

All United War Fund pledge cards have space for making budgeted subscriptions.

The urgency of these times demands such a unity as we have not been called upon to display since our country came into being. It calls for deep thought as to what we, as individuals, can do—and what we MUST do. Only our best is real patriotism.

For the preservation of our way of life and our free institutions—religious and secular—the success of the United War Fund Campaign is essential.

Fund Boosted By Gifts Both Big and Small

Sixty-five individual contributions of more than $1,000 each—some running as high as $8,000 and $10,000, plus one anonymous gift of $25,000—helped swell the total of the Greater Boston United War Fund today to an estimated $2,775,000, it was announced this noon at the War Fund headquarters.

Yet, as helpful as are these larger donations toward reaching the goal of $7,600,000, the smaller gifts have played their part as well. And one gift of only five cents probably brought as much cheer and hope to the hundreds of volunteer workers who came and went at the Federal Street offices of the Fund today as did some of the larger amounts.

This five-cent donation came from a West End boy, who had gone to the Community Fund Boston Dispensary for treatment. One of the nurses handed him a nickel, so that he might ride home on the bus.

"Oh, I'd rather buy one of them buttons that has a feather and a star and a cross on it," the little chap insisted. "You're awfully good to me, and if it will help you out a little, I don't mind walking home."

So, the smiling lad received his triple symbol button and started his mile-and-a-half walk home.

Other "mites" were recorded, too. In the general mail to Campaign headquarters there came a letter written in a childish hand. It read:

"Dear Friends—I am a little girl eight years old. I have only 40 cents, but I would like to give you 25 cents of it."

And so it goes—the Fund piling up bit by bit in one instance, and by "leaps and bounds" in another, with adding machines being worked to capacity to record the results of the work being done by the more than 30,000 volunteer solicitors now visiting every home and business house in Greater Boston.

Commenting on their work, Thomas M. Ainslie, Boston Districts Chairman, said today: "When you look back on these encouraging campaign reports that are coming in from the various districts, cities, and towns in this United War Fund campaign, you find a lot of men and women doing a grand job.

"They are giving their time and energy, night and day," Mr. Ainslie continued, "to make sure the message of the United War Fund gets into every home and office and workshop. They're working as they never have worked before in this great cause.

"They know what a job it's going to be, to reach the goal of $7,600,000. In any man's terms, that's a lot of money—and every cent of it is needed. Frankly, you can't help being proud of the way these men and women are tackling that job.

"And the only reward they'll get will be the satisfaction of seeing the United War Fund go over the top. Let's hope they get that reward. If they do, they will have earned it.

"I for one feel sure that every thinking person in Greater Boston will pitch in and help them. That's the kind of community Greater Boston is. This is everybody's job —right here on the home front. On Feb. 11, when the campaign ends, we'll know whether we're worthy of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who are doing our front line fighting for us."

Slogan for Knitters: 'Remember Purl Harder'

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—In need of a slogan to spur competition in a Red Cross knitting contest, the girls at Connecticut College came up with this one:

"Remember purl harder."

By a Staff Photographer

New Technique in Hair Styling

At the annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association at the Hotel Statler, Alexander Bugar of Worcester, winner of highest national award for hair-styling, demonstrates the method by which he models his customers in clay, working out from that the perfect hair-style for the face before he translates it into actual curls and swirls. The model is Miss Barbara Simpson of Boston, whose hair has been brushed from short, sculptured curls into the soft bob which Mr. Bugar terms the perfect coiffure for the girl of today.

The Greeks Had a Style for It

Hair-stylists are turning to Greek sculpture for their 1942 coiffures.

The sculptured curls of the ancient Greeks furnish the perfect coiffure for the girl of today, in the opinion of Alexander Bugar, winner of the highest national award for hair-styling, and member of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association now in convention at the Hotel Statler.

When Mr. Bugar speaks of sculpture, he knows what he's talking about too—at least as far as it relates to hair-styling. And it does relate to that, under the sensitive fingers of the Worcester artist who makes it a practice to model his customer in clay and work out from that the ideal hair-style before he attempts to translate it into actual curls and waves.

Working in clay first, Mr. Bugar says it is easier to arrive at the style most suitable to the individual. It gives more opportunity for experimentation, and the artist may know immediately what type of styling is most becoming to the contours of the face.

Gets Main Lines First

"I get the main lines and then work out the hair-styling in relation to the contour of the face," explained the coiffeur.

More and more the schools of beauty culture are approaching the problem of hair-styling from an artistic standpoint, Mr. Bugar says, and a certain amount of sketching and modeling is taking what he believes is its proper and natural place in the art of hair-dressing.

Describing "sculptured curls" as the most practical style for the day, the Worcester coiffeur pointed out that this type of short curl may be brushed out quickly into a soft and easily manageable bob. It is far superior, he believes, to the flat finger wave which is severe, set and more difficult for the customer herself to take care of.

New Technique Developed

"We are developing a new technique for the times, and are approaching the perfect hair-style for the woman of today," he pointed out, "an artistic and becoming bob that requires only five minutes of brushing, and there it is all ready for the day!"

Mr. Bugar, who says he has never had a lesson in modeling, thinks it is not surprising, however, that his fingers take naturally to the brush and clay. His father was a well-known dress designer in Budapest, and all members of his family dabble in some form of art.

He came to Worcester about five years ago and next May will be a full-fledged American citizen, subject to draft and glad of it.

Prize winners for the most practical hairstyle at the convention contest last night were: Arthur Di Spirito, first prize; Anna Serfinelli, second prize, and Stanley Kozlowski, third prize.

The convention will close tomorrow night after the final evening contests and style show.

United War Fund Announces Cash Gifts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$25,000—Anonymous.
$10,000—Mr. and Mrs. Sewall H. Fessenden.
$8,000—Anonymous (3).
$5,509—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster.
$5,062—Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Sr.
$4,000—Anonymous (3).
$3,412—Nathaniel F. Ayer.
$3,000—Anonymous (6); Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors.
$2,500—"Mr. and Mrs. H. F. S."
$2,200—The Misses Sturgis.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassham S. Hirshberg.
$2,00—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz; Donald McKay Frost; Miss Fanny P. Mason; Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston.
$1,900—Anonymous (3).
$1,875—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle.
$1,800—"E. T. B."
$1,687—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. S. Eliot Guild.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy; Miss Helen Thomas.
$1,500—Hon. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen; Hon. and Mrs. Channing H. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew; Mrs. Clement S. Houghton.
$1,250—Anonymous (5).
$1,205—"I. F. L."
$1,200—Anonymous (9); Mrs. Charles Walcott.
$1,100—"Mr. and Mrs. P. W. W."
$1,076—Anonymous.
$1,002—Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody.
$1,000—Anonymous (2); Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd; Miss Evelyn Sears; Mrs. Alvin T. Simonds; Mrs. John C. Spring; Miss Bertha H. Vaughan; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Webster; Mrs. Henry Wolcott.
$800—"I. F. F."; Mrs. William Haynes-Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Pickman; Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Tudor.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark; Bentley W. Warren.
$685—Louis C. Bartol.
$640—Mrs. Elmer H. Bright.
$625—Mrs. John B. Osborn; Mrs. Francis S. Parker.
$600—Mrs. Hector J. Hughes; Mrs. Alexander Steinert.
$575—Judge and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dike.
$500—Mrs. Sidney Allen; Paul V. Bacon; Charles Lowell Barlow; Miss Nina H. Burnham; Mrs. Katharine Schuyler Choate; Mr. and Mrs. Barton E. Eames; Rev. Christopher R. Eliot; Miss S. Elizabeth Fenno; Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait; Mr and Mrs. Dudley Rogers Howe; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingraham; Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson Lane; Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee; Mrs. Samuel J. Newman; Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Peabody; S. Warren Sturgis; Mrs. Edward Thaw; Mrs. E. M. Tracy; Mrs. Walter F. Watters; Miss Gertrude R. White.
$450—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Erickson; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. McIntyre; Miss Helen C. Moseley; Mrs. Horatio A. Phinney.
$410—Mrs. Dudley B. Fay.
$400—Miss Clara A Adams; Miss Elizabeth O. Adams; Mrs. Walter Atherton; Alexander H. Bright; Leonard B. Buchanan; Stedman Buttrick; Mrs. David J. Evans; Grenville W. Folsom; Mrs. Kuno Francke; Henry P. Kendall; Henry Lefavour; Mrs. John C. Phillips; Thomas E. Proctor 2nd; Arthur H. Wellman.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. Hobart W. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dow; Miss Marian J. Homans; Miss Elizabeth A. Williams.
$335—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Payson.
$300—Mrs. Henry D. Burnham; Mrs. Edward S. Drown; Arthur M. Goodridge; Miss Lilian Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Post; Maxwell Shapiro; Mrs. Emelius W. Smith; Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman; Prof. and Mrs. Henry A. Yeomans.
$280—Mrs. Frederick S. Mead.
$275—Daniel A. deMenocal; Mrs. Edward S. Goulston, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Alva Morrison.
$262—Miss Margaret G. Wilder.
$250—Rev. Charles Morris Addison; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bentley; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Blevins; Mr. and Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk; Mrs. William E. Cushing; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jacques; Mrs. George D. Latimer.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Hopkins; Miss Mildred H. McAfee; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter; Miss Elizabeth R. Weld.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. Timothee Adamowski; Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Babson; Mrs. Francis R. Banks; Elmer J. Bliss; Mrs. M. B. L. Bradford; Miss Mary C. Buchan; Mrs. Ernest Amory Codman; Mrs. John S. Cooke; Mrs. Bartow Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome I. H. Downes; Miss Lydia Fuller; Miss Maria D. Hastings, 2nd; Miss Cornelia C. F. Horsford; Mrs. Charles A. King; Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Knapp; Mrs. Leon M. Little; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Moffat; Prof. and Mrs. James Buell Munn; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, Jr.; Mrs. Montague W. W. Prowse; Miss Mary G. Pulsifer; Peter E. Strauss Trust; Mr. and Mrs. Winslow L. Webber; Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Winslow.
$190—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard D. Feinberg.
$175—Mrs. Guy Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. John Ainsworth Dunn; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Goldstein; Mrs. John Hurd Hutchins; Guy W. Mallman; Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Perini; Mrs. Harold Russell; Louise W. Toussaint Trust.
$170—Carl F. Danner.
$165—The Misses Hallowell.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Amory; Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks; Joseph Clarke; Mrs. James Denison Colt; Dr. and Mrs. John H. Cunningham; Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe O. Elliott; John G. Morse; Mr. and Mrs. George N. Northrop.
$140—Mrs. John T. Bottomley.
$125—Miss Elizabeth F. Abbe; Mrs. Paul T. Babson; Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Watson.
$100—"In Memory of C. K. C. and S. W. C."; Maurice C. Blake; John Buttrick; Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Chafey; Charles R. Codman; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Codman; Charles A. Collins; The Mary A. Crabtree Fund; John Dane, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman; Richard H. Edwards, Jr.; Miss Evelyn P. Frost; Mrs. Samuel Hammond; Mrs. Henry S. Howes; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins; Junior Dance Committee; Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kellen; Mrs. Benjamin C. Lane; Thomas P. Mandell; Mrs. J. G. Morse; Mrs. John Lovett Morse; Rudnick Charitable Foundation, Inc.; Charles T. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Renouf Russell, Jr.; Robert W. Sayles, Jr.; Lena M. Stevens; Mrs. Helen G. Thomas; Miss Annie B. Ward; Mrs. Graham T. Winslow

By Companies and Employees

$250—Felt Process Co.
$230—Needham Co-operative Bank.
$200—Standard Rivet Company.
$150—Duggan-Simmons Company.
$125—Everett Co-operative Bank; Hingham Trust Company.
$100—Augusta and Barry; Boston Sportswear Co., Inc.; Samuel T. Freeman & Co.; Huse-Liberty Mica Co.; National Dock & Storage Warehouse Co.; Personal Finance Exchange Bureau.

New Boston Council Head Begins Work

Councilor Thomas E. Linehan of South Boston, newly-elected President of the Boston City Council, today was holding conferences and drawing up lists of his colleagues preparatory to appointment of committees for the year 1942.

Appointment of the committees, including the important Appropriations Committee which goes over the City budget item by item, is one of the President's most important duties. He also presides at Council meetings and becomes Acting Mayor when the Mayor is out of town.

Councilor Linehan's election came on the 28th ballot, after the 22 Councilors had swung unsuccessfully from one candidate to another in an effort to find one who could get a majority vote.

Balloting began four weeks ago, and Councilors Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, James M. Langan of Jamaica Plain, Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury and William A. Carey of Roxbury had all come close to getting a majority when the choice was made yesterday.

Council balloting for President is by viva voce vote. Mr. Linehan's election came when, after the 28 ballot had yielded him 11 votes, Councilor Philip Austin Fish of Dorchester arose and switched his choice to give the South Boston Councilor his 12th and deciding vote.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Connecticut

New London—Friday, Jan. 30, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Twice-a-Year SALE

Buy now with a thought of the future.

SHIRTS
Fancy with collar attached
NOW $1.65 to $3.15

PAJAMAS
NOW $1.65 to $7.65

HOSIERY
Wool, Wool Mixture, Lisle
NOW 50c to $2.15

NECKWEAR
NOW 55c to $2.65

ALL SUITS & O'COATS REDUCED

House Coats Robes 20% OFF

Mufflers Some Sweaters 10% OFF

SOME HATS REDUCED

NICKERSON THE MEN'S STORE
298 Washington St. Opp. School
BOSTON

Navy Recruiting Boom Jams Training Stations

Naval Recruits Advised—Navy recruiting stations have been instructed by the Navy Department to advise all recruits to retain their jobs or continue in school until receipt of definite orders to report for training. Congestion at some training stations, caused by the boom in recruiting following the United States' entry into the war, has necessitated the deferment of training of some recruits for a period of several weeks, although enlistment of these recruits actually has been, or is about to be, consummated, it was stated.

Despite such deferment of training, recruiting stations will continue to operate without curtailment in their present schedules, because there is great need for man power.

This announcement does not affect students who may enlist in Class V-1 of the U. S. Naval Reserve. This class is open to students in school or college who have not yet reached their twentieth birthday.

"Wait for Me," Says Pal—Gilbert Tourtellott and Patrick Joyce, both of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been friends for years. Recently, while visiting in Providence, R. I., "Gil" got the urge to join the Navy. So he wrote his pal that he intended to head for Boston for that purpose.

Back came a telegram: "Wait for me, Gil, I'll be right along, and we'll go in together."

"Pat" didn't lose any time. Jumping into his car he drove to Providence, picked up his friend, and then headed for Boston where both signed up at the Navy Recruiting Station.

Employers Warned — Industrialists in the Bridgeport area of Connecticut have been warned to make provision for replacement of employees who may be inducted under the Selective Training and Service Act during the coming months.

According to Maj. Herbert J. Schwabacher, Occupational Deferment Officer, there is to be a rigorous limitation of deferments. Many workers, now deferred, may be inducted into the armed forces at the expiration of their present deferment, and many of those now in industry, who will register for the first time on Feb. 16, will find it much more difficult to secure deferment than in the past.

Highly skilled employees, such

War Activities in New England

as toolmakers, diemakers, machinists, toolsetters, high grade draftsmen, and other essential and non-replaceable workmen on jobs requiring a training period of three years or thereabouts who are engaged on war production are eligible for deferment, the bulletin further states.

Highly skilled employees within the amended draft ages now engaged on non-defense production, unless deferred for some good and sufficient reason, may be inducted into the armed forces within the next few months, it was indicated.

Semiskilled and unskilled workmen, regardless of whether engaged in defense or non-defense work who are otherwise subject to the draft, may not hereafter be deferred except in possibly a few extraordinary cases. It is from this group which includes office and factory workers, such as clerks, accountants, machine operators and other non-skilled men that the vast increases in our various armed forces may have to be recruited, the Connecticut Selective Service Headquarters states.

Registration Not Required—Among men, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, who will not be required to register with Selective Service on Feb. 16, 1942, according to Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Director for Selective Service in Connecticut, are members of the armed forces. However, upon discharge from the armed forces, regardless of the reason, they must present themselves for registration at once.

Also included in the group not required to register are diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign countries, and, those who have registered previously. The exemption from registration includes commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the Marine Corps Reserve, cadets of the United States Military Academy and the United States Coast Guard Academy, midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, men who have been accepted for admittance to the three academies, cadets of the advance course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and members of the Coast Guard Reserve other than temporary members; and diplomatic representatives, technical attachés of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls; vice-consuls and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

Girls Enter Victory Drive

Robert J. Keller

It's All a Part of a Worthy Effort

With their wooden dumb-bells in "V" formation, these members of a Somerville, Mass., Y. M. C. A. gym class don't mind a bit what they're called if they can do their bit in bringing victory to the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign. They are, left to right: Marilyn Parkinson, Dorothy Ioven, Carolyn Freeman, Shirley MacWilliams, and Marcella Equils. The Somerville Community Council, including 13 agencies, recently was affiliated with the Fund.

Packing Company Ads. Trace Century's History

The John P. Squire Company has inaugurated a series of newspaper display advertisements showing significant historical events dating 100 years back and correlating with the founding of their packing plant. First of the ads to appear pictures the American visit of Charles Dickens to Boston in 1842. This was the year in which John Squire Company had its beginning. In the elapsed time, the Company has grown to be the largest packing organization in New England besides being one of the oldest in the country.

At BAILEY'S, there is only one quality of cleansing— The Finest!
BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS and DYERS
51 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken 8818

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Guild Member Makes Samplers of Poetry

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Persons who enjoy clipping from the paper and putting in scrapbooks little verses that they like will find Mrs. A. C. A. Perk a poetry enthusiast who goes them one better. She clips out the poems and then makes samplers of them!

Mrs. Perk, a member and this year Program Chairman of the Guild of Thread and Needle Workers, which is a branch of the Boston Arts and Crafts Society, has made seven samplers since last October. The latest records for posterity a poem by Mary Boxall Boyd, which recently appeared on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor. The lines are these:

"Lightly
"Let me touch only lightly
"Those things with which
"I am familiar.
"Let me not be too sure
"Of even honest force
"That pushes through to
"Self-assertion.
"Eager to be seen
"And heard.
"Let me rather be quiet,
"And say what I have
"To say—but softly accented,
"Gently carried on
"The liquid rhythm
"Of simplicity."

They are embroidered in cross stitch on imported linen in colors that blend like those in an old-fashioned garden. Below the lines are decorative designs, some of which are a key to the times. Among these are the United States flag beside a V for Victory and the figure of a little Dutch sailor, holding the flag of the Netherlands. There are also a little Dutch girl, a Dutch fishing boat and a windmill reminiscent of the Netherlands. Mrs. Perk, whose husband is a native of the Netherlands, lived six years in Amsterdam and helped organize the Current Events Club, which is the American Woman's Club there. Her love for the Netherlands and its people is reflected in many of the designs she adapts for her needlework.

Such personal touches which can be worked into the samplers lend them character that may increase their popularity in these times when many things seem so transient, she believes.

It was the desire to preserve a little four-line verse one of the children in the family had composed for kindergarten that started Mrs. Perk on her career of sampler-making last fall. It was about a grasshopper and offered an engaging subject for one who paints pictures with a thread and needle. Mrs. Perk made a little sampler for the young author of the verse. Then there were the other two children so she made samplers for them in order not to show partiality. Another verse that appeared in the Monitor, about "Icicles and Bicycles" served as the subject for one of these.

Mrs. Perk does not ignore war work in order to do fancy work, but lets some of her needlework earn money for contributions to war relief.

A picture she selects for a design must be such as can be blocked out in squares—so many squares to each color or shade. Usually there ar two threads each way, forming a square. Mrs. Perk uses two threads of six-strand D. M. C. mercerized embroidery cotton but, when present stocks of this are exhausted, no more will be available for it was imported, she says.

The linen she uses must have a round thread, loosely and evenly woven. If it is not woven evenly it elongates or broadens and may spoil the design, she explains.

By a Staff Photographer

Making Samplers of Verse Provides Engaging Pastime

Mrs. A. C. A. Perk of the Guild of Thread and Needle Workers, shown with a sampler of her own design, recording a poem entitled "Lightly," by Mary Boxall Boyd, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

Credit Women's Anniversary

The fifth anniversary of the Boston Retail Credit Women's Association was observed last evening with a dinner meeting at Schrafft's on West Street. A delegation from the Providence Retail Credit Women's Association was present; and, this being the Association's "wooden anniversary," a gavel was presented to its President, Anna Cahill, by Ramona Woodbury, a Past President.

The speaker of the evening was Miss May Spain, who talked on "Five Years of Accomplishment." Miss Ivy Harris presented a motion picture of South America, sponsored by the firm with which she is connected, the H. F. Staples Wax Company of Medford. There was a large birthday cake complete with candles.

The chairman of the committee which had charge of arrangements for the evening was Miss Anna T. Weiss.

A nominating committee for the coming year was appointed and included Miss Elizabeth M. Lynch, chairman, Miss Beatrice McCobb, and Mrs. Eleanor Moncrieff.

A penny sale will be held in March, and Miss Lillian Haynes is chairman of the committee in charge.

The Credit Association has a membership of 50 women credit granters who are connected with retail concerns in Greater Boston.

Winchester Class To Study Americas

At the meeting of the Winchester Fortnightly Literature Class on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, in Fortnightly Hall, Mrs. Hubert Arrowsmith and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Nichols will read papers on the culture and literature of Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. A discussion of current events in these countries will conclude the program.

"An Indian Afternoon" will be held by The Fortnightly Art Committee on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock in Fortnightly Hall. Mrs. Marshall W. Symmes, Chairman, will present Cornflower, an Indian girl from the Indian Trading Post in Concord. Cornflower in costume will speak and sing in her native tongue. There will be an exhibition of North American and Mexican Indian handiwork and curios, and all Fortnightly members having any such articles are invited to display them. Tea will be served by the Art Committee.

Plans are completed, and rehearsals are already under way for "So This Is Winchester," a fantasy of action and song, based on facts and legends of old Winchester, compiled by Mrs. Henry K. Fitts of The Fortnightly. This will be presented in the High School on Friday evening, Feb. 27, in aid of The Fortnightly Philanthropy Fund.

Wilmington Club To Hear Goguen

The United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, J. Henry Goguen, will speak at the meeting of the Wilmington Women's Club Thursday, Feb. 5 in the Methodist Church vestry, on "The Department of Justice."

The musical part of the program will consist of songs by the Reading Women's Choral Class sextette, with Mrs. Mabel F. Coolidge, pianist, accompanying.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Frank G. Patch, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which includes Mrs. Herbert R. Boutwell, Mrs. Roger C. Buck, Mrs. James Cain, Mrs. Anthony V. Dalaimo, Mrs. J. A. Greeno, Mrs. John J. Joyce, Mrs. Charles A. Livingston, Mrs. J. Arthur Surrette, and Mrs. Helen R. Wilson.

Brighton Club Meeting Feb. 2—Talks, Movies

The Community Service Department of the Brighthelmstone Club of Brighton and Allston is arranging the details of the meeting on Feb. 2. This department, whose Chairman is Mrs. Ignatius F. Enos, has undertaken among its other responsibilities the raising of funds for the Club's quota of the Brighton High School Scholarship Fund; the Community Health Center; the Family Welfare; the Red Cross; the United War Fund, and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

The two o'clock meeting will be preceded by a dessert hour at 1:15 p. m. Mrs. B. H. Marshall, Hospitality Chairman, will serve, with the assistance of Mrs. Frank Kelley, Mrs. Marshall Fuller, Mrs. Edward E. Heinlein, Miss Clara R. Keene, Mrs. Charles E. Holman, Mrs. John W. Harvey, Mrs. Roger W. Harvey, Mrs. Charles L. Lawrence, Mrs. George W. Lowell, and Mrs. Edward P. Hutchinson.

Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, President, will preside at the meeting, at which a speaker from the Community Health Center will follow a short address by Miss Freeman of the Family Welfare; and at 3 o'clock there will be a motion picture presented by the United Farmers.

Braintree Art Program Planned

The First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Herbert F. French, will be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Philergians of Braintree to be held in Frothingham Hall, Thayer Academy, Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m.

The program will feature a talk by Harold S. Lindergreen, Director of the Vesper George School of Art in Boston, on "Design and You," and will include also musical selections by Donald Currier, pianist.

A contest in flower arrangements is to be held, with prizes for arrangements which suggest one of the following fabrics: chiffon, lace, organdy, satin, tweed, or velvet. Judges are Mrs. Carol Bill, Mrs. Cyril Ellis, President of the Club; Mrs. Mildred S. Shields, Art Chairman of the Watertown Woman's Club, and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin, President of the Wollaston Woman's Club.

Horse and Buggy Days Recalled As Vermont Faces Tire Ration

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27—With tire rationing and curtailed automobile production a reality, that well worn phrase "back to the horse and buggy days" seemed to have taken on more significance, particularly in rural States such as Vermont, where "old Dobbin" still holds an important place in its economic life.

But if anyone imagines the clip, clop of Dobbin's hooves will soon resound to any great extent as a means of popular conveyance, on modern pavements, or even on the mud and gravel of the remotest farm roads, the facts will prove a disillusionment, if not a disappointment.

Certainly Vermont has a considerable number of horses, some 46,000 of them, according to the latest census figures, approximately one to every eight persons in the State. What is lacking, however, to bring back this once popular means of conveyance are the vehicles, those famous old Concord buggies, the two and three-seater surreys, the top carriages, the piano box, the express wagon and the various other types manufactured by this and other once famous manufacturing firms. Even if winter's snows were allowed to remain unplowed from the highways, the Ryan sleighs and their prototypes have practically vanished except for a few that rest on the high beams in scattered barns, left there for old time's sake.

It may be interesting to note the figures on Dobbin's rise and decline in Vermont. The first census enumeration of horses, taken in Vermont in 1867, showed there were 68,000 draft and driving horses, with an average value of $58. The number had risen to 90,000 by 1890 and 1894 saw the all-time peak of 95,000. There were still 94,000 in 1900, but from that time on there was a steady decrease in numbers with a corresponding increase in average value. At the turn of the century the average value was $54 but by 1910 the number had decreased to 81,000 with the average value up to $106 per horse.

From 1920 on, the inroads of the "horseless buggy" began to make itself felt in Vermont. The number of horses had dropped to 77,000 and the average value had risen to $143. From this time on, according to Russell S. Going, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, tractors began to make their appearance in the agricultural areas. The automobile began to be the accepted mode of conveyance on the Vermont farm, and as a consequence, the horse population of the State became typed as light and heavy draft horses.

The driving horse was definitely on its way out. By 1930 the driving horse had practically disappeared except for a few kept by horse lovers for their own personal pleasure, and a few persons who were interested in preventing extinction of that great breed, the Vermont Morgan, and farmers in remotely rural sections who still drove in to the village store. There were, however still 53,000 horses in Vermont, and with an average value of $131. Today, statistics show the number has dropped still further to 46,000 or less, with the average value nearly the same, $130.

The horse without the buggy might be the greater conveyance possibility, for during the twenties and the thirties, horseback riding has had an increasing vogue. There are hundreds of miles of riding trails throughout the State, with riding clubs in most of the larger communities and riding stables attached to many of the summer camps which dot Vermont.

Until, however, a new supply of wheeled vehicles are uncovered, the driving horse in Vermont will continue to be about as exceptional as the ham without the eggs.

Motor Law Violations

Convictions for motor vehicle law violations increased during 1941 over the previous year, according to the State department of motor vehicles. A total of 2,385 was listed as compared with 2,106 in 1940. Fines of $43,291 and court costs of $18,559 were paid by defendants, a gain of $1,575 and $1,132, respectively.

As usual, careless and negligent driving led the causes for convictions but driving while intoxicated cases showed a definite increase. Under the latter charge there were 281 convictions in 1941 as against 251 in 1940. Fines and costs totaling approximately $17,000 were imposed by the courts and there were 21 jail sentences and 39 suspended sentences.

Join in the fun!

Gaily-clad skiers are on a thousand snow-covered hills of the northland, their halloos resounding on the clear, cold air as they glide over rolling countryside and down thrilling slalom courses. Another host of merry-makers plays under the same soft blue sky, skating, snowshoeing, ice-boating, sleighing. The northland teems with joyousness.

Railroads run "snow trains" to accommodate these winter fun seekers. Hospitable inns and modern hotels cater to their needs. You will find inspiration for a northern holiday in hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photos: Boston & Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, The New Haven Railroad

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 28
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:25 p. m.—Civilian Defense Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—NBC Orchestra's Concert. Director: Maestro Dean Nixon. Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Late News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

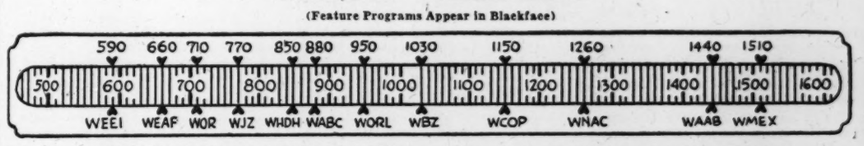
WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me, or 11.73me
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.
WBOS 11.87me, 25.26m
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies
5:15 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Hitler Betrayed by Himself (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Editorial Roundup (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.2mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; Orchestra, songs.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Talk; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, European News.
9:28 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields, Tenor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m.—Male Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News.
11:38 p. m.—Don Bestor's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Del Castillo, organ:	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; 'Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners": orch;	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists; News	Sports and music.....
4:00 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Orch.; 'Jerry & Sky'	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ; songs
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries".	News; Sports Matinee...	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	'In the Future': serial..	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comments ..	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	The Town Crier.....
6:30 "Page One"; music.	Sports Digest; music....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Pete Heaman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Talk; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance music .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	Rio de Janeiro Conf....	Five Star News; Talk ..
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alperts Orch....	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir?": drama ..	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	vocalists; chorus	program	Sheloh Kholl's Electric
8:30 "Arkansas Traveler": Bob Burns...	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Choir .....
8:45	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"...
9:00 "We, the People"...	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Dean Dixon, conductor	Molly; guests	tra	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or...	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bruins-Toronto hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Dean Dixon, conductor.	soloists; orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..	game .....
10:30 Jobs for Victory....	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or..	Bruins-Toronto game...
10:45 News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk..	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Male chorus	Five Star News.....
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Vocal Trio..	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra...	Day's End; music.....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra.	Music; news .....

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kcs-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news..	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	.....
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music.....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs.....	George and Dixie; news.	Morning Watch; talk....	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Orch..	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 Carl Moore; news..	Toast: popular music ..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; music	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch ...	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition...	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Fashion talk .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge: sk.	News; Hum and Strum...	"Bachelor's Children"...	Australian News	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk..	Paul Arthur, songs.....	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"String Time"	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights..	You"; music .....
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentation	Dance orchestra; talk...
11:15 "Man I Married"...	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Organ; soloist .....
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk.	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons": sketch..	Melody Strings	Pachecho Orchestra ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: cowboy songs....	"David Harum": sketch..	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture....	The Town Crier.....
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News".....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"...	guest speakers; orch....	News Service	"I'll Find My Way".....	Interview with Frankie
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News..	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	Masters .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Contrast in Rhythm....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	Religious program .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	Gretchen McMullen; or..	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30 "Pitcher Wiley"...	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Four; quartet..	Jubilee Four; quartet...	Leoni Vanni, soprano....
2:45 "Kate Hopkins".....	lenge"; orch.; guests...	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air".....	Five Star News.....
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:15 Henry P. Fairchild.	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Mutual Goes Calling....	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	John's Other Wife: sk...	Pepper Young's Family..	"The WCAE Airliners";	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning"...	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	vocalists; news	Sports and music.....
4:00 J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs.....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news.....	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life".....	"In the Future," serial..	Community Fund speaker
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts".....	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk....	The Town Crier.....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Talk; music	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Dance orchestra .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orchestra..	Five Star News; talk....
7:30 Invitation to Learn-	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Dance music .....
7:45 ing, recorded	The Great Gildersleeve..	Edmund J. Brandon.....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"...	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ....	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	U, dramatic series....	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings .....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Network program	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody";	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests, orchestra .	Network program	dramatic sketch; orch.	orchestra; soloist	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour..	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour..	Musical Knowledge	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Tosca" ...	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs.....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	'Meet the Band'; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue.....	Local sports .....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; orchestra...	Frank Cuhel, Batavia....	Local sports .....
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want".....	Bob Armstrong's Orch...	BBC News; Frankie Mas-	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Bob Armstrong's Orch...	ter's Orchestra	Day's End; news.....

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Guild Member Makes Samplers of Poetry

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Persons who enjoy clipping from the paper and putting in scrapbooks little verses that they like will find Mrs. A. C. A. Perk a poetry enthusiast who goes them one better. She clips out the poems and then makes samplers of them!

Mrs. Perk, a member and this year Program Chairman of the Guild of Thread and Needle Workers, which is a branch of the Boston Arts and Crafts Society, has made seven samplers since last October. The latest records for posterity a poem by Mary Boxall Boyd, which recently appeared on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor. The lines are these:

"Lightly
"Let me touch only lightly
"Those things with which
"I am familiar.
"Let me not be too sure
"Of even honest force
"That pushes through to
"Self-assertion.
"Eager to be seen
"And heard.
"Let me rather be quiet,
"And say what I have
"To say—but softly accented,
"Gently carried on
"The liquid rhythm
"Of simplicity."

They are embroidered in cross stitch on imported linen in colors that blend like those in an old-fashioned garden. Below the lines are decorative designs, some of which are a key to the times. Among these are the United States flag beside a V for Victory and the figure of a little Dutch sailor, holding the flag of the Netherlands. There are also a little Dutch girl, a Dutch fishing boat and a windmill reminiscent of the Netherlands. Mrs. Perk, whose husband is a native of the Netherlands, lived six years in Amsterdam and helped organize the Current Events Club, which is the American Woman's Club there. Her love for the Netherlands and its people is reflected in many of the designs she adapts for her needlework.

Such personal touches which can be worked into the samplers lend them character that may increase their popularity in these times when many things seem so transient, she believes.

It was the desire to preserve a little four-line verse one of the children in the family had composed for kindergarten that started Mrs. Perk on her career of sampler-making last fall. It was about a grasshopper and offered an engaging subject for one who paints pictures with a thread and needle. Mrs. Perk made a little sampler for the young author of the verse. Then there were the other two children so she made samplers for them in order not to show partiality. Another verse that appeared in the Monitor, about "Icicles and Bicycles" served as the subject for one of these.

Mrs. Perk does not ignore war work in order to do fancy work, but lets some of her needlework earn money for contributions to war relief.

A picture she selects for a design must be such as can be blocked out in squares—so many squares to each color or shade. Usually there ar two threads each way, forming a square. Mrs. Perk uses two threads of six-strand D. M. C. mercerized embroidery cotton but, when present stocks of this are exhausted, no more will be available for it was imported, she says.

The linen she uses must have a round thread, loosely and evenly woven. If it is not woven evenly it elongates or broadens and may spoil the design, she explains.

By a Staff Photographer

Making Samplers of Verse Provides Engaging Pastime

Mrs. A. C. A. Perk of the Guild of Thread and Needle Workers, shown with a sampler of her own design, recording a poem entitled "Lightly," by Mary Boxall Boyd, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

Credit Women's Anniversary

The fifth anniversary of the Boston Retail Credit Women's Association was observed last evening with a dinner meeting at Schrafft's on West Street. A delegation from the Providence Retail Credit Women's Association was present; and, this being the Association's "wooden anniversary," a gavel was presented to its President, Anna Cahill, by Ramona Woodbury, a Past President.

The speaker of the evening was Miss May Spain, who talked on "Five Years of Accomplishment." Miss Ivy Harris presented a motion picture of South America, sponsored by the firm with which she is connected, the H. F. Staples Wax Company of Medford. There was a large birthday cake complete with candles.

The chairman of the committee which had charge of arrangements for the evening was Miss Anna T. Weiss.

A nominating committee for the coming year was appointed and included Miss Elizabeth M. Lynch, chairman, Miss Beatrice McCobb, and Mrs. Eleanor Moncrieff.

A penny sale will be held in March, and Miss Lillian Haynes is chairman of the committee in charge.

The Credit Association has a membership of 50 women credit granters who are connected with retail concerns in Greater Boston.

Winchester Class To Study Americas

At the meeting of the Winchester Fortnightly Literature Class on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock, in Fortnightly Hall, Mrs. Hubert Arrowsmith and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Nichols will read papers on the culture and literature of Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. A discussion of current events in these countries will conclude the program.

"An Indian Afternoon" will be held by The Fortnightly Art Committee on Friday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock in Fortnightly Hall. Mrs. Marshall W. Symmes, Chairman, will present Cornflower, an Indian girl from the Indian Trading Post in Concord. Cornflower in costume will speak and sing in her native tongue. There will be an exhibition of North American and Mexican Indian handiwork and curios, and all Fortnightly members having any such articles are invited to display them. Tea will be served by the Art Committee.

Plans are completed, and rehearsals are already under way for "So This Is Winchester," a fantasy of action and song, based on facts and legends of old Winchester, compiled by Mrs. Henry K. Fitts of The Fortnightly. This will be presented in the High School on Friday evening, Feb. 27, in aid of The Fortnightly Philanthropy Fund.

Wilmington Club To Hear Goguen

The United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, J. Henry Goguen, will speak at the meeting of the Wilmington Women's Club Thursday, Feb. 5 in the Methodist Church vestry, on "The Department of Justice."

The musical part of the program will consist of songs by the Reading Women's Choral Class sextette, with Mrs. Mabel F. Coolidge, pianist, accompanying.

Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Frank G. Patch, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which includes Mrs. Herbert R. Boutwell, Mrs. Roger C. Buck, Mrs. James Cain, Mrs. Anthony V. Dalaimo, Mrs. J. A. Greeno, Mrs. John J. Joyce, Mrs. Charles A. Livingston, Mrs. J. Arthur Surrette, and Mrs. Helen R. Wilson.

Brighton Club Meeting Feb. 2—Talks, Movies

The Community Service Department of the Brighthelmstone Club of Brighton and Allston is arranging the details of the meeting on Feb. 2. This department, whose Chairman is Mrs. Ignatius F. Enos, has undertaken among its other responsibilities the raising of funds for the Club's quota of the Brighton High School Scholarship Fund; the Community Health Center; the Family Welfare; the Red Cross; the United War Fund, and the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

The two o'clock meeting will be preceded by a dessert hour at 1:15 p. m. Mrs. B. H. Marshall, Hospitality Chairman, will serve, with the assistance of Mrs. Frank Kelley, Mrs. Marshall Fuller, Mrs. Edward E. Heinlein, Miss Clara R. Keene, Mrs. Charles E. Holman, Mrs. John W. Harvey, Mrs. Roger W. Harvey, Mrs. Charles L. Lawrence, Mrs. George W. Lowell, and Mrs. Edward P. Hutchinson.

Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, President, will preside at the meeting, at which a speaker from the Community Health Center will follow a short address by Miss Freeman of the Family Welfare; and at 3 o'clock there will be a motion picture presented by the United Farmers.

Braintree Art Program Planned

The First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Herbert F. French, will be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Philergians of Braintree to be held in Frothingham Hall, Thayer Academy, Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m.

The program will feature a talk by Harold S. Lindergreen, Director of the Vesper George School of Art in Boston, on "Design and You," and will include also musical selections by Donald Currier, pianist.

A contest in flower arrangements is to be held, with prizes for arrangements which suggest one of the following fabrics: chiffon, lace, organdy, satin, tweed, or velvet. Judges are Mrs. Carol Bill, Mrs. Cyril Ellis, President of the Club; Mrs. Mildred S. Shields, Art Chairman of the Watertown Woman's Club, and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin, President of the Wollaston Woman's Club.

Horse and Buggy Days Recalled As Vermont Faces Tire Ration

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27—With tire rationing and curtailed automobile production a reality, that well worn phrase "back to the horse and buggy days" seemed to have taken on more significance, particularly in rural States such as Vermont, where "old Dobbin" still holds an important place in its economic life.

But if anyone imagines the clip, clop of Dobbin's hooves will soon resound to any great extent as a means of popular conveyance, on modern pavements, or even on the mud and gravel of the remotest farm roads, the facts will prove a disillusionment, if not a disappointment.

Certainly Vermont has a considerable number of horses, some 46,000 of them, according to the latest census figures, approximately one to every eight persons in the State. What is lacking, however, to bring back this once popular means of conveyance are the vehicles, those famous old Concord buggies, the two and three-seater surreys, the top carriages, the piano box, the express wagon and the various other types manufactured by this and other once famous manufacturing firms. Even if winter's snows were allowed to remain unplowed from the highways, the Ryan sleighs and their prototypes have practically vanished except for a few that rest on the high beams in scattered barns, left there for old time's sake.

It may be interesting to note the figures on Dobbin's rise and decline in Vermont. The first census enumeration of horses, taken in Vermont in 1867, showed there were 68,000 draft and driving horses, with an average value of $58. The number had risen to 90,000 by 1890 and 1894 saw the all-time peak of 95,000. There were still 94,000 in 1900, but from that time on there was a steady decrease in numbers with a corresponding increase in average value. At the turn of the century the average value was $54 but by 1910 the number had decreased to 81,000 with the average value up to $106 per horse.

From 1920 on, the inroads of the "horseless buggy" began to make itself felt in Vermont. The number of horses had dropped to 77,000 and the average value had risen to $143. From this time on, according to Russell S. Going, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, tractors began to make their appearance in the agricultural areas. The automobile began to be the accepted mode of conveyance on the Vermont farm, and as a consequence, the horse population of the State became typed as light and heavy draft horses.

The driving horse was definitely on its way out. By 1930 the driving horse had practically disappeared except for a few kept by horse lovers for their own personal pleasure, and a few persons who were interested in preventing extinction of that great breed, the Vermont Morgan, and farmers in remotely rural sections who still drove in to the village store. There were, however still 53,000 horses in Vermont, and with an average value of $131. Today, statistics show the number has dropped still further to 46,000 or less, with the average value nearly the same, $130.

The horse without the buggy might be the greater conveyance possibility, for during the twenties and the thirties, horseback riding has had an increasing vogue. There are hundreds of miles of riding trails throughout the State, with riding clubs in most of the larger communities and riding stables attached to many of the summer camps which dot Vermont.

Until, however, a new supply of wheeled vehicles are uncovered, the driving horse in Vermont will continue to be about as exceptional as the ham without the eggs.

Motor Law Violations

Convictions for motor vehicle law violations increased during 1941 over the previous year, according to the State department of motor vehicles. A total of 2,385 was listed as compared with 2,106 in 1940. Fines of $43,291 and court costs of $18,559 were paid by defendants, a gain of $1,575 and $1,132, respectively.

As usual, careless and negligent driving led the causes for convictions but driving while intoxicated cases showed a definite increase. Under the latter charge there were 281 convictions in 1941 as against 251 in 1940. Fines and costs totaling approximately $17,000 were imposed by the courts and there were 21 jail sentences and 39 suspended sentences.

Join in the fun!

Gaily-clad skiers are on a thousand snow-covered hills of the northland, their halloos resounding on the clear, cold air as they glide over rolling countryside and down thrilling slalom courses. Another host of merry-makers plays under the same soft blue sky, skating, snowshoeing, ice-boating, sleighing. The northland teems with joyousness.

Railroads run "snow trains" to accommodate these winter fun seekers. Hospitable inns and modern hotels cater to their needs. You will find inspiration for a northern holiday in hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Photos: Boston & Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce, The New Haven Railroad

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 28
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Calling the West Indies." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:25 p. m.—Civilian Defense Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—NBC Orchestra's Concert. Director: Maestro Dean Nixon. Recorded. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Late News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

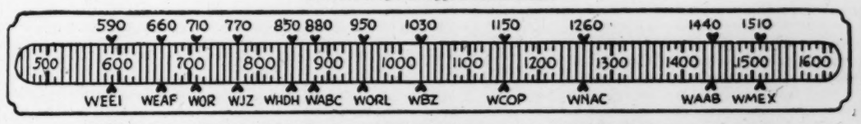
WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.
WBOS 11.87mc, 25.26m
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies
5:15 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Hitler Betrayed by Himself (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americana All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Editorial Roundup (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; Orchestra, songs.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Talk; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields, Tenor.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m.—Male Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News.
11:38 p. m.—Don Bestor's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Del Castillo, organ	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News: 'Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"WCAE Airliners": orch;	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Orch.: 'Jerry & Sky'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ; songs
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	'In the Future': serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	The Town Crier
6:30 "Page One": music.	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Heaman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. news	Dance music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alperts Orch	Dance music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name": quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Heir?": drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Sheloh Kholl's Electric
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	'Meet Your Navy': Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Choir
8:45 er": Bob Burns	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 Interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert:	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Dean Dixon, conductor	Molly; guests	tra	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	NBC Symphony Concert:	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins-Toronto hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Dean Dixon, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	game
10:30 Jobs for Victory	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or	Bruins-Toronto game
10:45 News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty": talk	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Male chorus	Five Star News
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Vocal Trio	Joe Reichman's Orch	Dance orchestra
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Music; news

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kcs-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Organ recital	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells: music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie: news	Morning Watch: talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Orch	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 Myrt and Marge: sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentation	Dance orchestra; talk
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ: soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons': sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Pachecho Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music: cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news comment;	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Interview with Frankie
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	Masters
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man: sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	Leoni Vanni, soprano
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	lenge"; orch.; guests	"Grimm's Daughter": sk	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 Henry P. Fairchild	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk	Pepper Young's Family	"The WCAE Airliners":	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	vocalists; news	Sports and music
4:00 J. Chernlavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"In the Future," serial	Community Fund speaker
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Talk; music	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra	Five Star News; talk
7:30 Invitation to Learn-	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Dance music
7:45 ing, recorded	The Great Gildersleeve	Edmund J. Brandon	"The Lone Ranger": sk	The Alpineers
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; Navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	dramatization
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Network program	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Adventures in Melody";	Classical Album
9:45 guests, orchestra	Network program	dramatic sketch: orch	orchestra; soloist	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: "Tosca"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	'Meet the Band'; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local sports
11:15 Weather: Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Frank Cuhel, Batavia	Local sports
11:30 Works of Music: or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	BBC News; Frankie Mas-	Day's End: music
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	ter's Orchestra	Day's End; news

Sideglances in Washington: Senate Bean Soup—Here's How

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Knows His Beans: Paul C. Johnson, headwaiter in the Senate Dining Room, is distributing a red, white and blue card that says: "Do your bit now. Make that good old-fashioned bean soup for a squad of eight hungry persons."

Here's how to make the famous bean soup that appears on the Senators' menu every day in the year:

Take three pounds of small navy pea beans. Wash and run through hot water until beans are white again.

"Put on the fire with four quarts of hot water. Then take one and one half pounds of smoked ham hocks. Let boil for two and one half hours. Braise one onion, chopped, in a little butter. When light brown put in bean soup, and season with salt and pepper, then serve, but do not add salt until ready to serve."

That's Washington: A Washington bachelor was giving a dinner the other night. Anxious that everything be especially nice he instructed his maid to be sure and serve everything in her best manner.

"These," he impressed upon her, "are to be important people."

"Deed, Boss," replied the maid, "seems like everybody in Washington's important now."

Uses and Abuses: This censorship habit is catching. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., went off to Florida for two weeks vacation. His press relations man insisted that news was "restricted information."

For two days, he managed to keep it out of the papers until newspapermen finally awoke to the fact that there was no great military secret in the Secretary's Florida vacation.

Which One?: Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, was berating the Truman Committee for giving the impression that he had said a certain type of army plane was below standard.

"The quotation is one sentence out of a speech and that one sentence is used as a text," he complained.

"You can take one sentence out of the Declaration of Independence," he said, "and make it sound awful."

Senator's Favorite: Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas was among those at the Shoreham Hotel's Blue Room the other night paying $1 for defense stamps and the privilege of selecting a "request number" as a part of the floor show.

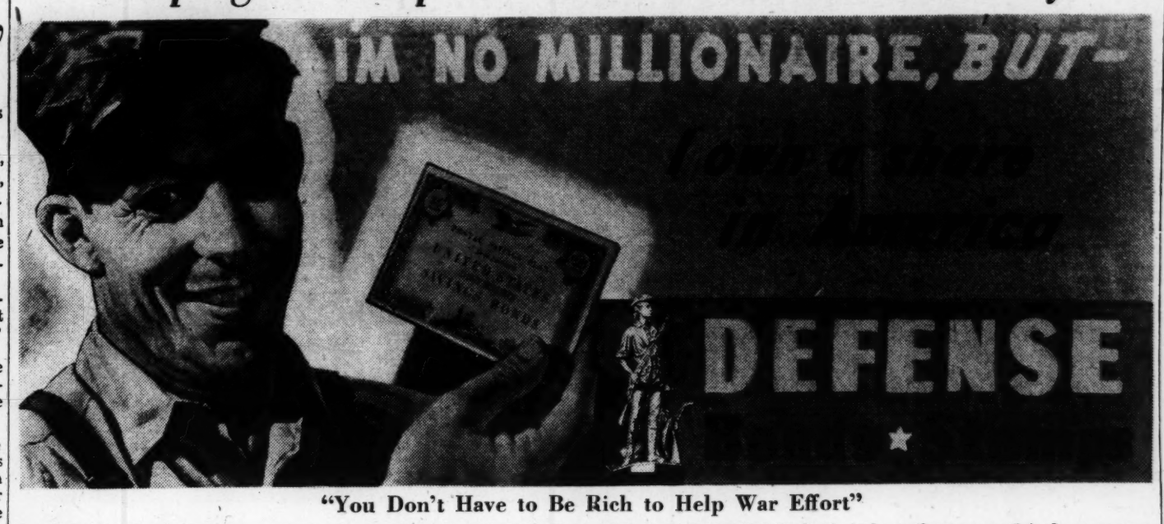
The Senator chose "Beautiful Texas"—his own composition. The orchestra wasn't stumped either.

Fired and Hired: At quarter to four the other day, Secretary Morgenthau called his press officer as usual to see what the "newspaper boys" were likely to ask him at his four o'clock press conference.

To his surprise, the reply was that they were chiefly going to inquire into the why's and wherefore's of the dismissal of four capable men in the press section.

Mr. Morgenthau put down the receiver, started calling around and when the "boys" marched in at four met their belligerency with the announcement that he had placed all four men in various defense agencies where their services would be of more value.

Helping to Stamp Out Threat to America's Liberty



"You Don't Have to Be Rich to Help War Effort"

That is the theme of this new poster designed to promote the sale of defense bonds and stamps. The poster adds emphasis to the point advanced by the Treasury Department that every American must pitch in if the United States is to have the arms and tools necessary to protect its freedom.

Los Angeles Auto Plants Shift Easily to War Tasks

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials, has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. A study of the situation has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, the results of which will appear in a series of articles, of which the fourth follows:

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Conversion of Detroit's automobile industry to defense production may be causing a major employment problem, but the conversion of auto assembly plants in the nation's "No. 2 Detroit" is proceeding with much less hardship, if not less efficiency.

In prewar years, more than 5,000 workers averaged 10 months a year on assembly lines here, making this the largest automotive center outside Detroit. However, it is a relatively small percentage of diversified industry here, and it does not loom so large as a present problem, in comparison with Detroit, where as many as 400,000 auto workers are estimated as without immediate job prospects on Feb. 1.

With a similar outlook at the two other assembly areas on the Pacific Coast (Chevrolet and Ford at Oakland, Calif., and Ford at Seattle, Wash.), local plants were faced with a shutdown after the inflated quota for January ended civilian production.

By mid-January here, only one plant had a defense order, enabling conversion to be achieved almost without loss of a man-hour. Like the parent plants, practically all were caught short when Pearl Harbor punctuated the need for general conversion. Since then, efforts have been increased to assign arms tasks to the local plants, such as to assemble fuselages, wings, or other parts.

As far as the workers are concerned, expansion in aircraft, shipyards, and subcontracting shops have beckoned many more than the 5,000 workers. Even if assembly lines are completely converted in the near future, there is an indication that comparatively few will be found without jobs elsewhere.

Studebaker was the one plant which had obtained a defense order to keep its production stride, its achievement being singular in the entire industry, including Detroit. Although military secrecy cloaks its nature and details, the job involves airplane motors. The last civilian Studebaker came off the line on Jan. 20, and the first war engine came off the same line the next day, with no man reported losing his job.

Studebaker credits its local manager, Stanley Whitworth, for the achievement. Affiliated with the production of the famous Liberty motor of World War 1, Mr. Whitworth more than a year ago "saw this thing coming," so he started on the trail of defense orders. He immediately ran into the circle that a plant without proper machinery can't get a defense order while a plant without a defense order can't get proper tools.

Automobile plants here are generally bare of primary tools, since the nature of the work is almost all assembly, the parts being made usually outside this area. Thus a year ago, Studebaker found itself without enough general tools for a major defense order.

So Mr. Whitworth began scouting around Los Angeles; he soon found a machine shop, which was going on the rocks, bought the equipment, installed it, and notified OPM that he could take on a defense order—which came through in time to make the conversion painless.

Willys-Overland at the end of last year leased its plant to Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, which is overflowing its Burbank plants. In place of the 250 normally at work on the Willys models, as many as 4,000 aircraft workers are expected to be at work on bombers or fighters—conversion with interest!

On entering the military field, the assembly business ends a spectacular era, but it is an era which may be surpassed in postwar reversion to civilian output.

In 1911, Ford pioneered with his uptown plant, early in its policy of spreading factories more widely than his rivals. Ford moved into the bigger plant at the harbor, around 1928, and recently Lockheed also leased the original Ford plant.

Next to locate here was Willys, in 1928. Plymouth Division of Chrysler followed, in 1932. In 1935 came both Studebaker and General Motors, the latter including its Buick, Oldsmobile, and Pontiac lines.

By 1937, the "second Detroit" hit a stride of 250,000 units on an eight-hour shift in a five-day week. It had passed up the San Francisco Bay area, which had been the West's largest assembly area.

In 1931, Los Angeles produced only 28 per cent of California's total production, Oakland being the only other major area. By 1937, Los Angeles was turning out 60 per cent of the State's production, its share totaling $93,620,160. In that year, Oakland turned out 68,602 Chevrolets and 31,136 Fords. Los Angeles turned out 23,025 Buicks, 23,563 Fords, 22,099 Oldsmobiles, 42,624 Plymouths, 22,460 Pontiacs, 9,655 Studebakers, and 11,305 Willyses.

Since then, the industry expanded steadily, enjoying a peak year of production in 1941.

President Signs Bill Adding Millions to Federal Pensions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Legislation opening the Government's Civil Service Pension System to Members of Congress, Cabinet officers and the President became law today with President Roosevelt's signature.

The bill, which aroused considerable controversy in Congress, extends the Coverage of the Civil Service Retirement Act to officers and employees of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of the Government.

It also raises the required payment by covered employees from 3½ to 5 per cent of salary.

The congressional controversy centered around a provision permitting elected officials to come under or remain out of the system at their option.

Critics contended this would permit a Member of Congress, if defeated this fall, to wait until his last day in office, then place himself under the system and qualify for a pension by paying 5 per cent of his last day's pay. Because of this provision, Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas asked President Roosevelt in a letter last week to veto the measure.

However, experts of the Civil Service Retirement System expressed doubt that anyone could qualify for a pension on the basis of a deduction from one day's pay. They said many questions, of course, might be subject to legal interpretation but that the basic law made payments 5 per cent of "annual salary."

In any event, they said, in cases where a pensioner has not made the civil service payments during all years of his government service his pension is subject to certain deductions.

The general formula for figuring a pension is to multiply the years of service by the annual salary and divide by 70, the retirement age. Thus a Member of Congress with 21 years service at $10,000 a year, retiring at age 70, would be entitled to $3,000 a year. He would receive a full pension, however, only if he paid, in a lump sum, an amount covering salary deductions for his entire term of service. Retirement at an earlier age would mean a reduced pension.

President Roosevelt, as an elected official, has the same option as Congress members with respect to coming under coverage of the system.

At the end of 12 years in office, he would be entitled to a pension of approximately $12,000 a year, but to get this maximum would have to pay $37,500 into the fund (3½ per cent of his salary for the first nine years in office, and 5 per cent of that for the last three).

1,570,962 Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Membership in the Boy Scouts of America reached 1,570,962 in 1941, a gain of 5.7 per cent, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive announced today.

KEEP YOUR GOOD STEEL!

A barber does not throw his razor away when it gets dull. Our machines apply ¾ of a mile of leather to each edge. NINE years we have been sharpening safety RAZOR BLADES for customers all over the U.S.A. TRIAL OFFER—Wrap 4 Durham Duplex or 6 any other kind (except Schick) in paper with 10c, your name and address, mail in sealed envelope (only 3c stamp).

YOUR OWN BLADES RETURNED POSTAGE PAID — MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

HOLLYWOOD BLADE SERVICE
1425 So. Broadway, Los Angeles

Aid of Women's Clubs Sought In Army War Against Vice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Women's club leaders from all over the nation were returning home today from the General Federation's National Defense Forum with instructions from Federal welfare chiefs to insist on better moral conditions near military establishments.

The women were told both by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, that problems of vice near camps should be taken up with local military and civilian authorities.

Dr. Parran explained to the women that the Army and Public Health Service were issuing ultimatums to local communities to curb prostitution or expect the Federal Government to step in and clean up conditions, under powers vested in the Army.

Reporting that 72 cities had taken steps to "repress prostitution," Mr. McNutt told the club leaders, "we cannot stop with repression."

"The high unemployment rate among young women 'migrants' suggests that social protection is not merely a medical and legal question; it is also a question of social and educational opportunity and of vocational training and placement."

Control of liquor sales in and around Army Camps is in the hands of local Army authorities, Mr. McNutt told the women, in reply to a question from the audience, which included Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Vice-President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

He conceded that legislation might be necessary if local control failed, but added that to use the situation "as an excuse to bring back prohibition would be a tragedy.

"I never want to see this country go through such a period again," he said.

Most dry organizations have not given their support to a return of wartime prohibition. Instead, they are generally concentrating their efforts on passage of the Sheppard bill to squarely place on the Army and Navy the responsibility for liquor abuses in and near military establishments. This bill has not yet passed either House of Congress.

The General Federation passed a resolution at its convention in Atlantic City last May pledging its members to combat vice near Army establishments.

Blaming local communities for the alarming spread of venereal disease in the armed forces, Dr. Parran advised the women on their return home to insist upon more stringent regulations in the cities and towns of the United States especially those near large concentrations of service men.

The clubwomen closed their four-day combination forum and board meeting here last night with a dinner at which William B. Shirer, author of "Berlin Diary," warned against accepting the possibility of an early German "crack-up" and Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told the women to guard against "hysteria and complacency" which he said were closely related.

McNutt Proposes New Board To Mobilize All Man Power

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Establishment of a man-power mobilization board with far-reaching powers to say where and how men and women should work during the war has been proposed to President Roosevelt by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, it was learned yesterday.

The proposal, assailed by some union sources as a plan to conscript workers, was said to be under study by the Cabinet.

As outlined in a memorandum prepared by the Security Administration, the proposal calls for a board of seven authorized to fix policies concerning labor controls, compulsory registration, and transfers. The board would deal with such problems as:

How should a national registration of working-power be carried out? What policy should be followed if and when skilled men in the military services are needed in industry? What controls should be established to assure maximum and immediate utilization of the available labor supply in critical defense occupations? Should advertising by employers for persons in critical defense occupations be regulated or prohibited?

The board would be composed of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Mr. McNutt, Sidney Hillman, Director of the Labor Division of the War Production Board; a member of the Civil Service Commission and the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The memo pointed out that there were six Federal agencies engaged in recruiting man power—the Army, Navy, Selective Service, Civil Service Commission, Office of Civilian Defense, and the Employment Service—and added that if these agencies were not to work at cross purposes a mutual agreement as to policy should be worked out.

It noted also that in Great Britain the Minister of Labor and National Service was responsible for registration of persons both for military and industrial service.

"In the United States," it added, "the fact that these two functions are administered by different agencies necessitates a close coordination of policy to achieve the proper supply of labor to the military services and to industry."

Labor's Nonpartisan League, political branch of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said in a statement yesterday that the board would have power to "draft workers for industrial war production jobs just as soldiers are drafted for the Army."

"These drafted men," it continued, "could be sent here and there about the country as needed, just as soldiers are transported from one camp to another. The right of workers to leave jobs of their own free will, or the right of employers to hire or fire, would be severely restricted. . . .

"There is serious discussion of imposing a virtual peonage system over labor."

C. I. O. Backs Wage Rise Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Leaders of unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations got approval today on demands for "substantial" wage increases and "union security" in the form of closed or union shops in forthcoming collective bargaining negotiations.

The recommendation, coming from the National Executive Board of the C. I. O. at an all-day meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel yesterday held to formulate a comprehensive war program, did not, however, define a "substantial" increasee, but it was said that the demand of Philip Murray's Steel Workers Organizing Committee for a $1 a day increase for 175,000,000 workers in four "Little Steel" companies might be taken as the criterion.

Opposition to any effort for a general tax on wages or sales was voiced by the C. I. O. Board, which called on Congress to enact a tax program "which will stop war profiteering and the creation of war millionaires and which will protect the standard of living necessary to maintain American production at a maximum."

Mr. Murray, President of the C. I. O., in a press conference after the meeting, declared that corporation profits had risen so sharply in the past year that wage increases could be granted without causing inflation. He estimated that living costs, including taxes, would be 20 per cent higher by mid-March than at the beginning of 1941. Even taking into consideration the 10 cents an hour raise of April, 1941, the real earnings of workers in the mass production industries would show a drop of 10 per cent on the basis of purchasing power unless new increases were granted now, he said.

Willkie Donates Autographed Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Two of Wendell L. Willkie's favorite books, autographed by him, were today among the 300,000 volumes donated in New York to the Victory Book Campaign, having been presented by the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate at a rally in the lobby of the New York Public Library yesterday.

Declaring that when a soldier in the last World War he realized how important books could be "when the going was hard," Mr. Willkie said he was giving two of his "favorites"—Ellen Glasgow's "In This Our Life." and Lord Charnwood's biography of Abraham Lincoln.

The rally was the seventh arranged by the American Women's Voluntary Services at the Public Library in the drive to reach New York's goal of 2,000,000 volumes. The national goal is 10,000,000 books for the armed services.

Major William R. Bolton, morale officer of the Second Corps Area, stressed the need for good books, declaring that at a northern American outpost where the darkness lasted for 20 hours he had seen men eagerly reading by candlelight.

Katherine Hepburn contributed a copy of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy."

Off the Record

CHETEK, Wis.—Bothered by stage fright?—Then read this.

Scheduled to speak before a community meeting, Robert Jennes told his audience "This is strictly off the record."

He then produced a phonograph, attached a record made previously and joined the audience to hear his address.

Bundles for America Organizes To Comfort Men in U. S. Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A new wartime organization, Bundles for America, dedicated to supplying knit garments, comfort kits and other needs of men in the United States Army, Navy, Air Force and Merchant Marine, was in process of nation-wide organization today, with 400 branches already opening their doors.

Founded and headed by Mrs. Wales Latham, organizer of Bundles for Britain, Inc., the new organization will function side by side with the earlier group, which will continue under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, widow of the late Ambassador to Great Britain, supplying war relief to the armed forces and civilians of the British Isles.

Bundles for America, whose organizaion was suggested by the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies in Washington, already has set its needles in motion, making 50,000 knitted garments requested by officers of the Army and Navy. The agency will take over functions hitherto carried on by Bundles for Bluejackets, Inc., which will become the Naval Division of Bundles for America. Direct co-operation with officers of the Service has been established, and in some sections volunteer workers will deliver garments and kits to service men personally.

While Mrs. Latham will remain as Honorary President of Bundles for Britain, each organization has set up a separate directorate and asked branches to maintain individual headquarters wherever possible without incurring additional expense. Separate bank accounts will be maintained and in many instances the differing branches will be conducted under separate chairmen.

Besides Mrs. Latham, other directors of Bundles for America are Robert Livingston Clarkson, Chairman of the Board of the American Express Company; Mrs. James Forrestal, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Charles Hahn, Jr., New York lawyer; Mrs. Owen C. Torrey, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Samuel E. M. Crocker, of Washington, Executive Director of the Joint Committee of the Army and Navy for Recreation and Welfare.

Britain Decides Against Making Synthetic Rubber

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Britain is reported to have decided against producing rubber synthetically to replace lost Malayan rubber sources because shipping space is needed to import other needed materials and because of the high cost to start production.

FLAKO PIE CRUST
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
Could not be so popular with good cooks everywhere, if the ingredients were not of the same fine quality they use.
CUPLETS CUP CAKE MIXTURE

AUGUSTA
Georgia
IN THE CENTRE OF THE SUNSHINE BELT OF THE MID-SOUTH
Average 337 Sunshiny Days Yearly
FOREST HILLS HOTEL
The Only Winter Resort Hotel in Augusta
Fireproof—300 Rooms
South's Best Golf
(At Hotel Door—No Steep Hills)
Free to Weekly Guests
Selective Clientele

What about travel to California today?

● Since December 7th there has been much uncertainty in the public mind on the subject of civilian recreational travel while our country is at war. We are constantly asked these three questions.

1. *Has normal enjoyment of outstanding travel objectives in Santa Fe territory been seriously restricted by actual military operations?*

With rare exceptions, one is as free as ever to enjoy the infinitely varied attractions and allure of California. The same is true throughout Santa Fe territory. The ranches and resorts of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona still beckon to enjoyment of mountain and valley. There is no present thought of closing our National Parks.

2. *Is normal Santa Fe service to or from these objectives still available?*

Nothing has been or will be permitted to interfere with the utilization of any Santa Fe facility required to win the war. *Within this all-out war economy, however, we are still able to render normal and efficient service to those who would travel to or from or in California and the great Southwest.*

Among the seventeen Santa Fe streamliners, and our many other fine trains, we believe you will find just that type of service that will best fit your inclination and purse.

3. *Does our Government encourage travel for pleasure and relaxation in face of the stern necessities of an all-out war?*

This question—as vitally important to the individual patriotic citizen as it is to us—is answered clearly in recent statements by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and Bruce Macnamee, Chief of the United States Travel Bureau, National Park Service, Department of Interior.

In part, these releases state . . . "*Wholesome recreational travel by our people contributes to, rather than detracts from, our successful prosecution of the struggle*" . . . and "*Wherever Americans go it will be with the satisfying conviction that travel now is not only a thrilling and enjoyable experience, it is an adventure in democracy that strengthens the Nation for stern duties ahead.*"

R. V. HENDERSON, District Passenger Agent, SANTA FE RY.
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS., Phone: Liberty 5323

Santa Fe

1218

Text of Churchill Speech: Defends British War Effort

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Following is a text covering all important passages in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today:

The Government thought and Parliament, upon reflection, agreed that the best aid we could give Russia was in supplies of many kinds—raw materials, munitions, and particularly tanks and aircraft.

Our forces at home and abroad had long been waiting thirstily for these weapons. At last they were coming to hand in large numbers.

At home we have always the danger of invasion to consider and prepare against.

Nevertheless we sent Premier Stalin—I gather that is how he wishes to be addressed and that is the form in which he favors me—exactly what he asked for.

A whole lot was promised and sent. There is, I am sorry to say, a small lapse due to bad weather. But it will be made up by the early days of February.

This was a decision of major strategy and policy, and anyone can see that it was right to put it first when they watched the wonderful achievements of the Russian Army.

Our munitions were, of course, only a contribution to the Russian victory. But they were an encroachment in Russia's darkest hour.

Moreover, if he had not shown this loyal effort to help our Ally—albeit at heavy sacrifice to ourselves—I do not think our relations with Premier Stalin and his great country would have been so good as they now are.

Nor would our comradeship have been as close, and there might well have spread reproaches on all sides.

Far from regretting what we did for Russia, I only wish it was in our power—it was not—to have done more.

At the same time, General von Rommel, with his army of 10 German and Italian divisions entrenched at and behind Halfaya, was preparing to make a decisive attack upon Tobruk preliminary to one great attack upon Egypt from the west.

We therefore approved Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck's plans for building up action by delaying forces in the vast region from Cyprus to the Caspian Sea.

On the other flank—the western flank—we prepared to meet Rommel.

We hoped to recapture Cyrenaica and the important airfields around Bengasi. But Auchinleck's main objective was more simple. He set himself to destroy Rommel's army.

For more than two months in the desert the most fierce continuous battle has raged between scattered bands of men armed with the latest weapons, seeking each other dawn after dawn and fighting to the death day after day and even long into the night.

This was a battle which turned out very different from what had been foreseen.

This battle would have been lost on Nov. 24 if Auchinleck had not intervened, changed command, and ordered the ruthless pressure of the attack to be maintained without regard for consequences.

But for this robust decision we would have been back on our line, Tobruk would probably have fallen, and Rommel would probably have marched toward the Nile.

Cyrenaica Regained

Cyrenaica is regained. It has still to be held. We have not succeeded in destroying Rommel's army, but nearly two thirds of it are wounded, prisoners, or dead.

In this strange, somber battle of the desert, where our men met the enemy for the first time on equal terms, we have lost in killed, wounded, and captured, about 18,000 officers and men, of whom the greater part are British.

We have 36,500 prisoners, including many wounded, of whom 10,500 are German.

We have killed or wounded at least 11,500 Germans and 13,000 Italians—in all the total accounted for is exactly 61,000.

Of forces Rommel disposed of on Nov. 18 little more than one third remains.

Eight hundred and fifty-two German and Italian aircraft have been destroyed as well as 386 German and Italian tanks.

During this battle we had in action more than 45,000 men against enemy forces—if they could be brought to bear—much more than doubly that strong.

I cannot tell what is the position at the present moment in Cyrenaica. We have a very daring, skillful opponent against us and—may I say across the havoc of war—a great general.

He has certainly received reinforcements. Another battle even now is in progress and I make it a rule never to prophesy beforehand how battles turn out.

Not only has the enemy lost nearly three times our losses, but the blue waters of the Mediterranean have—thanks to the enterprise of the Navy, our submarines, and the Air Force—drowned a large number of reinforcements which were continually sent, and this process has had further important success during the last few days.

So, whether you call it a victory or not, it must be dubbed up to the present moment—for I won't make promises—a highly profitable transaction. . . .

The House will see how our resources have been strained, by what small margin and what strokes of fortune—for which we claim no credit—we have survived so far.

Where would we have been, I wonder, if we had yielded to the clamor, which was so loud three or four months ago, to invade France or the Low Countries? Every ton of our shipping, every flotilla, every airplane, the whole strength of our Army would have been fighting for their life on French shore or the shores of the Low Countries, and these troubles in the Far East and the Middle East might have sunk into insignificance compared with the question of another and far worse Dunkirk.

We have only had 2½ years of fighting and we have only just managed to keep our heads above water.

It looks as if we were in for a very bad time. But, provided we all stand together and provided we throw in the last spasms of our strength it also looks more than it ever did before as if we were going to win.

United States Shares Blow

as time passed the mighty United States, under the leadership of President Rooseveit, for reasons of its own interests and safety but also out of chivalrous regard for the cause of freedom and democracy, has drawn ever nearer to the struggle and now that this blow has fallen it does not fall on us alone.

On the contrary, it falls upon United States forces and United Nations which unquestionably are capable of enduring the struggle, retrieving their losses and preventing another such stroke from ever being delivered again.

We are producing more than twice as many and far more complicated guns every month than in the peak of the 1917-18 war period, as well as service rifles.

Tank production has doubled in the last six months.

Small arms production is more than twice what it was six months ago.

Filled rounds of ammunition doubled in the last six months.

In aircraft production there is a steady increase, not only in numbers but in size and quality, though it is not all the increase I looked for.

But this has nothing to do with the preparations it was open to us to make in Malaya, Burma and the Far East.

The limiting factor has not been troops and equipment but transport.

From the moment this Government was formed, every scrap of shipping we could draw away from our vital supply route, every U-boat escort we could divert from the Battle of the Atlantic has been used to its utmost capacity to carry troops, tanks, and munitions to the East.

There has been a ceaseless flow.

The decision was taken, as I have explained, to make our contributions to Russia, try to beat Rommel and form a strong front from the Levant to the Caspian.

It follows we could only make partial provision in the Far East against the hypothetical danger of a Japanese onslaught.

60,000 Men at Singapore

Sixty thousand men were, indeed, concentrated at Singapore but priority in aircraft, tanks, antiaircraft, antitank, and munitions was accorded the Nile Valley.

For this decision in its broad strategic aspects and also its diplomatic policy toward Russia I take the fullest personal responsibility.

Why, therefore, should I be called upon to pick our scapegoats, throw blame upon generals and sacrifice my loyal and trusted colleagues to appease the clamor of certain sections of the British and Australian press or take the edge off our reverses in the Far East?

When, therefore, I am told to jettison Duff Cooper and to throw him to the wolves, I can only say that I much regret I am unable to gratify such wishes in words to that effect.

It seemed irrational . . . to suppose that the Japanese, having thrown away the opportunity of attacking us in the autumn of 1940, when we were so much weaker and all alone, should have at this period come into a desperate struggle against the combined forces of the British Empire and the United States.

Nevertheless, nations, like individuals, commit irrational acts, and there were forces at work in Japan—violent, murderous, fanatical, explosive forces—which no one could measure.

On the other hand, the probability, since the Atlantic conference at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States, even if not herself attacked, would come into the war in the Far East and thus make the final victory assured, allayed some of these anxieties and that expectation has not been falsified by events.

This fortified our British decision to use our limited resources on the actual fighting front.

As time went on we have had greater assurance that, if Japan ran amok in the Pacific, we should not find ourselves alone.

It must also be remembered that over the whole Pacific seas broowed the powerful United States fleet concentrated at Hawaii.

It seemed very unlikely that the Japanese would attempt a distant invasion of the Malay Peninsula, an assault on Singapore and an attack on the Netherlands Indies while leaving behind them, on flank and rear, this great American fleet.

When I reached the United States further steps were taken by the President, with my cordial assent, to move from many directions everything that ships could carry and all air power which could be flown to suitable areas.

However, to strengthen the position, we sent the Prince of Wales and Repulse to form the spearpoint of the considerable battle squadron which we felt able to form in the Indian Ocean.

On Dec. 7 the Japanese, by a sudden and treacherous attack delivered while their envoys still were negotiating in Washington, crippled for the time being the American Pacific Fleet and in a few days inflicted a very heavy naval loss on us by sinking the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

For a time, therefore, naval superiority in the Pacific and the Malayan Archipelago passed into the hands of Japan.

How long it will remain in Japanese hands is a matter on which I do not intend to speculate, but it will be long enough for Japan to inflict many heavy and painful losses on all the United Nations who have possessions in the Far East.

Japan will, no doubt, try to peg out lodgements over this immense area and to organize, before they lose command of the seas, local command of the air, which will render their expulsion a matter of considerable time and exertion.

Such an attack could not be met by local defense . . . these conditions will be reversed as the balance of sea and air power changes, as it will surely change.

I cannot tell how long it will last. All I can tell the House is that it will be attended by very heavy punishment which we shall have to endure. . . .

We should not allow ourselves to become rattled when this or that place has been captured because, once the ultimate power of the United Nations is brought into play, it will move forward remorselessly provided we persevere and remain united.

I would like, in the name of the House, to express my tribute to the splendid courage and quality with which the small American Army under General MacArthur has resisted so brilliantly for so long the hordes of Japanese hurled against it by superior air and sea power.

Salute to MacArthur

Amid our own troubles we send General MacArthur, his soldiers, and the Filipino troops who are defending their native soil with vigor and courage our salute. . . .

A hard-fought battle is raging on the approaches to Singapore in the Malaya Peninsula. I am not going to make any forecast except to say it will be fought to the last inch by British, Australian, and Indian troops.

On Dec. 12, at the moment when the situation in the Pacific and at Pearl Harbor disclosed itself, it was possible to make a swift redistribution of our forces.

General Auchinleck was making headway in Cyrenaica; the Russian Front not only stood unbroken but had begun to advance, and we were able to order a large number of measures which may be judged as to their results as the next few weeks and months unfold.

The House would be very ill-advised to suppose that the seven weeks which have passed since Dec. 7 have been weeks of apathy or indecision in the English-speaking world. Quite a lot has been going on. Now that we are working in closest partnership with the United States and have also to consider the great alliance with Russia and China as well as the bonds which unite us with the rest of the 26 United Nations and dominions, it is evident that our system must be far more complex than heretofore. The physical and geographical difficulties of finding a common center for the leaders of nations and the great staffs of nations which cover the whole world are insuperable.

I, however, have arranged with President Roosevelt that the war can be discussed from day to day fully by all the leading military and political authorities concerned, and that there be a body in Washington called the Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee consisting of three United States chiefs of staffs—men of the highest distinction — and three officers representing and acting under general instructions of the British Chiefs of Staffs Committee in London.

This body will advise the President and, in event of a divergence of views between the British and American chiefs of staff or three representatives, the difference must be adjusted by personal agreement between President Roosevelt and myself, representing our respective Governments.

We must also concert to give the closest possible association with Premier Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, as well as the rest of the Allied associated powers.

In order to wage war effectively against Japan, it was agreed that we should propose to those concerned the setting up of a Pacific Council in London on a ministerial plane, comprising Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands East Indies assisted by the British chiefs of staffs and the great staff organizations beneath them.

Thus the united view of the British Commonwealth and the Dutch would be transmitted . . . to the combined Chiefs of Staff Committee sitting in Washington.

Pacific Council Agreement

The Dutch Government sitting in London may be willing to agree to this arrangement. But the Australian Government desire and the New Zealand Government prefer that this Council of the Pacific should be in Washingotn, where it would work alongside the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee.

I have, therefore, transmitted the views of these dominions to the President. I have not yet received, nor do I expect for a few days, his reply.

I am not, therefore, in position today to announce, as I hoped, final arrangements for the Pacific Council.

The Supreme Commander, General Wavell, has assumed control of the fighting area in the Southwest Pacific. We do not propose to din the Supreme Commander with frequent instructions. He has his general orders.

Our duty, upon which we have been consistently engaged for some time, is to press reinforcements of every kind, especially air, into the new war zone from every quarter and by every means and with the utmost speed.

The eastward approaches to Australia and New Zealand have been styled the Anzac area and are under United States Command.

Communications between the Anzac area and North America are the United States responsibility, while communications across the Indian Ocean to India remain the British responsibility.

Now I come to the question of our own Empire or Commonwealth of Nations.

The fact that Australia and New Zealand are in the immediate danger zone reinforces the demand they be represented in the War Cabinet of Great Britain.

We always have been ready to form an Imperial War Cabinet containing the Prime Ministers of the four Dominions.

The Australian Government now has asked specifically that an accredited representative of the Commonwealth Government have the right to be heard in the War Cabinet in the formulation and direction of policy. We have, of course, agreed to this.

New Zealand feels bound to ask similar representation and the same facilities, will, of course, be available to Canada and South Africa.

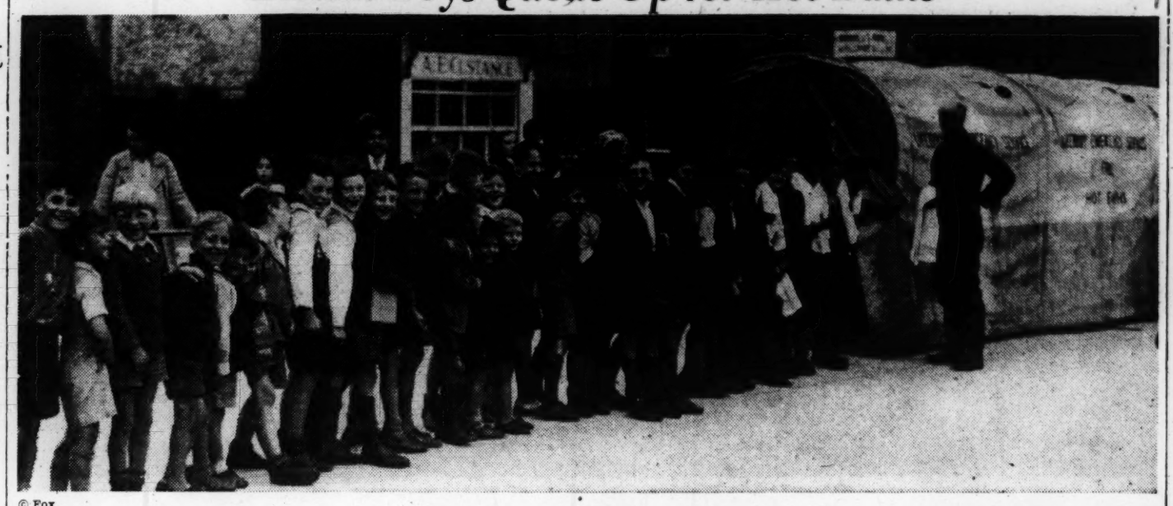
We shall not put any obstacle to the return of the splendid Australian troops who volunteered for Imperial service to defend their own homeland or whatever part of the Pacific theater may be thought most expedient.

I think the Japanese are much more likely to be establishing themselves in those districts they have occupied than to undertake a serious mass invasion of Australia.

That would be a very ambitious overseas operation for Japan to undertake in the precarious and limited period before the British and American navies regain, as they must certainly regain through new building and other reasons, unquestionable command of the Pacific.

Everything in human power that we can do or persuade the United States to do to help Australia we will do.

British Boys Queue Up for Hot Baths



© Fox

A Wartime Change in Oxford

The children are quick to avail themselves of the services of the emergency unit of Free Street Baths set up in the famous university town.

Established Closet Contracts

The moment the United States was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy I was sure it was my duty to cross the Atlantic and establish closest possible relationship with the President and the Government of the United States, and also to develop the closest contact between the British chiefs of staff and the American chiefs of staff.

During the three weeks I spent in President Roosevelt's home and family I established with him relations not only of comradeship but, I think I may say, of friendship.

We can say anything to each other, however painful.

When we parted he wrung my hand, saying: "We will fight this through to the bitter end whatever the cost may be."

At Washington, we and our combined staffs surveyed the entire scene and reached a number of important and practical decisions.

One of these affects future operations and cannot be mentioned.

The vanguard of an American Army already has arrived in the United Kingdom. Very considerable American forces are following as opportunity may serve.

These forces will take their stations in the British Isles and face with us whatever is coming our way.

They impart to the forces of the British Isles a freedom of movement greater than we should otherwise have possessed.

Numerous United States fighter and bomber squadrons will also take part in the defense of Britain and in the ever-increasing coming offensive against Germany.

The United States Navy is linked in the most intimate union with the Admiralty. Both in the Atlantic and the Pacific we shall plan our naval moves together as if we literally were one fleet.

In the next place, we have formed a league of 26 United Nations in which the principal partners at present are Great Britain, the British Empire, the United States, the U. S. S. R., China, together with the stout-hearted Dutch.

This union is based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

It aims at the destruction of Hitlerism in all its forms in all corners of the globe. We will march forward together until every vestige of this villainy has been extirpated from the life of the world.

Thirdly, we have addressed ourselves to the war against Japan. . . .

Fourthly, we have established a vast common pool of weapons, munitions, raw materials, and shipping.

I had a talk with President Roosevelt last night on the telephone as a result of which the announcement of war boards was made early this morning in the United States. . . .

Prodigious Production Tasks

Many people have been staggered by the figure of the prospective American output of war weapons which the press announced.

Lord Beaverbrook and I made acquaintance beforehand with the bases upon which these colossal programs are founded and I myself heard the President confide their specific tasks to the chiefs of American industry and heard these men accept their prodigious tasks and declare they could and would fulfill them.

Most important of all is the multiplication of joint tonnage at sea. Though American programs already are vast, they have been increased in proportion of 100 to nearly 160.

If they are completed, as I believe they will be, we shall be able to move across the ocean in the next year two, three, and even four times as large armies as the considerable forces we are able to handle at present.

I expect, and I have made no secret of it, that we shall both receive severe ill usage at Japanese hands in 1942.

But I believe we shall presently regain naval command in the Pacific and begin to establish effective superiority in the air.

Then later on, from the great basic areas of Australia, India, and the Dutch East Indies, we shall be able to set about our tasks in good style in 1943.

Defeat of Japan would not necessarily entail defeat of Hitler, whereas defeat of Hitler will enable the whole force of the United Nations to be concentrated on the defeat of Japan.

But there is no question of regarding the war in the Pacific as a secondary operation. The only limitation to its vigorous prosecution will be the shipping available.

It is most important that we should not overlook the enormous contribution of China to this struggle for world freedom and democracy. If there is any lesson I brought back from the United States that I could express in one word it would be China.

When we feel the sharp military qualities of Japanese soldiery in contact with our own troops, we must remember that China, ill-armed or half-armed, has for 4½ years single-handed withstood under her glorious leader, General Chiang Kai-shek, the main fury of Japan.

We shall pursue the struggle hand in hand with China and do everything in our power to give them arms and supplies which are all they need to vanquish the invader and play a magnificent part in the forward movement of the United Nations.

I have never ventured to predict the future. I stand by my original program of blood, toil, tears, and sweat which are all I have ever offered but to which I added five months later many shortcomings, mistakes, and disappointments.

It is because, however, I see a light gleaming behind the clouds and broadening upon our path, that I make bold now to demand a declaration of confidence of the House of Commons as an additional weapon in the armory of the United States.

Hess Mission Disclosed

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The mission of Adolf Hitler's Deputy Führer, Rudolf Hess, in his flight to England last spring was to establish contacts with groups who would overthrow the Churchill Government so Germany might negotiate a magnanimous peace, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

"Rudolf Hess firmly believed he had only to gain access to certain circles in this country for what he described as the 'Churchill clique' to be thrown out of power and for a government to be set up with which Hitler might negotiate a magnanimous peace," the Prime Minister said.

He was interrupted by Laborite William James Thorne who asked the present whereabout of Herr Hess.

"He's where he ought to be," retorted Mr. Churchill.

"The only importance attaching to the opinions of Hess," he continued, "is the fact that he was fresh from the atmosphere of Hitler's table.

"But I can assure the House that since I have been back in this country, I have had anxious inquiries from a dozen countries and reports on enemy propaganda in a score of countries, all turning on the point of whether His Majesty's Government is to be dismissed from power or not."

Gas Station Hours

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 27 (AP)—Guy Runyan, President of the National Association of Petroleum Retailers, said today he has urged War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson to order all gasoline filling stations closed from 7 p. m., to 7 a. m.

Text of Statement on Pooling Of U. S.-British War Resources

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of the White House statement on the formation of three Anglo-American boards to speed the war effort:

To further co-ordination of the United Nations war effort, the President and Prime Minister Churchill have set up three boards to deal with munition assignments, shipping adjustment and raw materials. The functions of these boards are out lined in the following statements.

Members of the boards will confer with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and such other of the United Nations as are necessary to attain common purposes and provide for the most effective utilization of the joint resources of the United Nations.

Combined Raw Materials Board

A planned and expeditious utilization of the raw materials resources of the United Nations is necessary in the prosecution of the war. To obtain such a utilization of our raw material resources in the most efficient and speediest possible manner, we hearby create the "combined Raw Materials Board."

This board will:

(A) Be composed of a representative of the British Government and a representative of the United States Government. The British member will represent and act under the instruction of the Minister of Supply. The Board shall have power to appoint the staff necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

(B) Plan the best and speediest development, expansion and use of the raw material resources, under the jurisdiction or control of the two governments, and make the recommendations necessary to execute such plans. Such recommendations shall be carried out by all parts of the respective governments.

(C) In collaboration with others of the United Nations work toward the best utilization of their raw material resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their raw materials.

Munitions Assignments Board

1. The entire munition resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Committees will be formed in Washington and London under the combined chiefs of staff in a manner similar to the Southwest Pacific Agreement. These committees will advise on all assignments both in quantity and priority, whether to Great Britain and the United States or other of the United Nations in accordance with strategic needs.

3. In order that these committees may be fully appraised of the policy of their respective governments, the President will nominate a civil chairman who will preside over the Committee in Washington, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain will make a similar nomination in respect of the Committee in London. In each case the Committee will be assisted by a secretariat capable of surveying every branch and keeping in touch with the work of every sub-committee as may be necessary.

4. The civilian chairmen in Washington and London may invite representatives of the State Department, the Foreign Office or production ministries or agencies to attend meetings.

Combined Shipping Adjustment Board

1. In principle, the shipping resources of the two countries will be deemed to be pooled. The fullest information will be interchanged.

2. Owing to the military and physical facts of the situation around the British Isles, the entire movement of shipping now under the control of Great Britain will continue to be directed by the Minister of War Transport.

3. Similarly, the appropriate authority in the United States will continue to direct the movements and allocations of United States shipping, or shipping of other powers under United States control.

4. In order to adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of war transport and the shipping authorities of the United States Government, here will be established forthwith in Washington a Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, consisting of a representative of the United States and a representative of the British Government, who will represent and act under the instructions of the British Minister of War Transport.

5. A similar adjustment board will be set up in London consisting of the Minister of War Transport and a representative of the United States Government.

6. In both cases, the executive power will be exercised solely by the appropriate shipping agency in Washington and by the Minister of War Transport in London.

Nazi Church-Unity Plan Afoot

By the Religious News Service

LONDON—A concrete plan is afoot whereby the Russian Orthodox Churches in most of the Nazi-dominated countries of Europe are to be welded together into a unified Orthodox Church under Hitler protection with its patriarchate in Breslau, according to a report published here by the Catholic (Roman) Herald.

The areas affected include occupied France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bohemia, Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, and White Russia.

The report asserts that the Orthodox Church in Poland is destined to form the rallying point for all the other autonomous national churches in Europe in order to bring them finally under National-Socialist control.

"It has to be admitted," says the Herald story, "that the Berlin initiative has been well received by the Russian and Ukrainian refugees belonging to the Orthodox Communion; nor can the influence of the Holy Synod in Karlowitz (Yugoslavia) on Serbian Orthodoxy be gainsaid although the attitude of the Serbian Metropolitan, Gabriel, towards the National-Socialists intrigues both before and after the occupation of Yugoslavia, leaves no doubt as to where the Orthodox Church stands in this struggle.

On the other hand the Orthodox Church in Bulgaria, and equally in Rumania, Slovakia, and Hungary, is completely under German influence.

"The prime instigator of the unification movement is the Orthodox Archbishop of Badin, Seraphin, alias Alfred Ladde, son of a German prison governor in Bavaria. He was educated in Russia and has a Russian wife. For more than 20 years his name has been associated with various underground activities in the religious and in the political spheres. His proncipal abettors are to be found in Ukranian, White Russian and Macedonian circles.

"In spite of the fact that his episcopal consecration, and even his ordination have never been recognized by the Moscow Patriarch, Tikhon, he has been busy since the beginning of the present war in attempting to obtain an influence over the Orthodox Churches in the German occupied countries."

Force on Churches

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Nazis are intensifying their campaign against the churches of Germany and the occupied countries, and are putting increasing pressure upon religious groups in the remaining neutral countries. This much was evident in reports reaching Religious News Service this week.

As regards Germany, a Swiss source reported that the Confessional Church is practically without leaders. It was stated that leading members of the Church are now imprisoned unless they are in the military service. Eighty-six per cent of confessional clergymen are said to have been called up.

The Catholic (Roman) Universe of London reports that a total of 340 Roman Catholic priests in Germany are now under arrest. Many of these, the newspaper said, have recently been arrested in the Rhineland and in Austria. All priests under 45 years are being called for service in the armed forces.

In regard to the occupied countries, the Center of Information Pro Deo, a Roman Catholic group in New York having connections in Europe and Latin-America, reported this week that the suppression of the Roman Catholic Church is now most complete in four European areas. These were described as:

1. In South Styria, a part of Slovenia, where 91 per cent of the priests have been deported. All monasteries and religious houses have been confiscated.

2. In Poland, where it was said that more than 80 per cent of the priests have been ill-treated, banished or imprisoned.

3. In Alsace-Lorraine. Here more than 70 per cent of the clergy have been expelled, and bishops have not been permitted to return to their dioceses.

4. In Luxemburg, where all seminarians have been imprisoned, religious houses closed and 70 per cent of the clergy kept away from their parishes. The bishop is said to be a prisoner in his own house.

Colleges Are Asked To Discuss Americas

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Seven hundred colleges and universities in the United States are invited by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to participate in a nation-wide discussion on Inter-American problems.

The contest, which will advance from district to regional to a national conference, received the indorsement of President Roosevelt, who said: "I am convinced that it is more important than ever that the people, and particularly the students in our colleges and universities, be encouraged freely to assemble to discuss our common problems."

Students who are chosen as delegates in the National Conference will be given a specially conducted tour of the other American Republics this summer.

Polish-Czech Agreement Prelude to United Europe?

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—The picture which Allied leaders have of the coming shape of postwar Europe has begun to emerge with the publication last week end of the Polish-Czechoslovak agreement for confederation.

Laying down "a number of principles"—a phrase that evidently denotes that others still remain to be drafted—the two governments "desire" not only that their confederation shall embrace other states besides their own, but also indicates that each member shall retain independent sovereignty and separate entity.

This system of equality and voluntary co-operation, diametrically opposed to the Hitlerian conception of Europe, is also the basis of the Greek-Yugoslav agreement of last week. And it has been expressly stated by representatives of both groups that they desire the two confederations to be linked together in some form of external association.

Federal Europe Seen

Thus one already begins to get the impression that a new federal Europe will take the place of the prewar patchwork. It would undoubtedly hearten the enslaved peoples if this could be publicly adopted at another St. James's Palace conference as an Allied platform, thus setting before the world the construction of a federal system for Europe as one of the constructive goals for which the Allies are fighting.

Meanwhile it would be a mistake to assume that either of the confederation schemes is as yet more than a somewhat vague project, despite the precision with which the terms of agreement have been stated. Neither has been accepted by the peoples to whom they will apply. Both will be nothing more than a new kind of defensive alliance unless, firstly, all neighbors join in one or the other system and, secondly, the whole continent is covered with similar systems all interlocking and not leaving a single state outside.

Hence the importance of a general adoption of a federal or rather a confederal platform which will ultimately embrace the vanquished as well as the victors. For it is essential to realize that unless everybody is in one group or another and all groups co-operate with one another, the proposed new system would merely be the old balance of power in a new and perhaps more sinister disguise.

Chaotic Transitional Era?

Another point which has to be considered is that unless the precedent of the first World War can be avoided there will be a period of extreme chaos when the Axis military power breaks down. Apart from transport troubles, lack of foodstuffs, local quarrels over districts like Transylvania, Dobruja, and Banat, the majority of experts on Central Europe believe that it may be necessary to guard against social upheavals.

They consider that peasants in Poland, Hungary, Rumania and perhaps elsewhere may demand a change in the existing systems of land tenure, demanding a drastic carving up of estates and a more equitable division of productive land. And they hold that until the social changes are over, it would be foolish as well as impossible to try to establish a new political system.

Thus the task of cleaning up after the war is believed likely to take years. If this is so, it follows that there will have to be a piecemeal peace this time instead of another attempt to remake the world at a single conference like Versailles.

Such a system already is being advocated by people like the Archbishop of York. This involves the establishment of a number of commissions to work out plans for a progressive introduction of peace by carefully thought out stages.

One Commission So Far

So far only one of these commissions has been set up—the British Leith-Ross Committee to which the second St. James's conference has allocated the task of collecting information about the needs of Europe for economic reconstruction in the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities and of collecting the necessary material to supply these needs.

Another step which is hoped will be taken shortly—this time under private instead of official auspices—is to call a conference of representatives of the peasants of Eastern Europe—in enemy countries as well as in Allied—with a view of formulating a common policy for raising the agricultural standard of living.

The sponsors also intend to investigate the question of industrialization in what have hitherto been predominantly agricultural countries on the ground that these countries cannot support the present population unless a considerable number of workers are taken off the land and put into factories.

Thus while the war sways this way and that and while victory remains beyond the immediate horizon, the process of thinking out the construction of a better and freer world still goes on—and in so doing helps to cheer those who have been fighting against oppression without knowing that they were trying to put in its place.

Axis Claims Sea Victory

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (AP)—Axis warplanes, carrying out a series of attacks on British naval units in the Mediterranean, have sunk one cruiser, "probably" sunk another and heavily damaged a third, the Italian High Command claimed today.

The positive sinking was credited to German warplanes during an attack on a British naval squadron off Tobruk on Jan. 25. The other successes, a communiqué said, were achieved by waves of torpedo-carrying Italian planes in an assault on British naval units northwest of Bengasi in the face of severe antiaircraft fire.

"One cruiser was hit by three torpedoes and can be considered sunk," declared the bulletin. "Another also was hit and was observed listing heavily."

All the Italian aircraft were reported to have returned safely to base, though it was acknowledged that some had been damaged.

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), Jan. 27 (AP)—German bombers damaged a British destroyer and a large merchant ship in attacks yesterday and last night on the big Mediterranean naval base of Malta, the Nazi High Command claimed today.

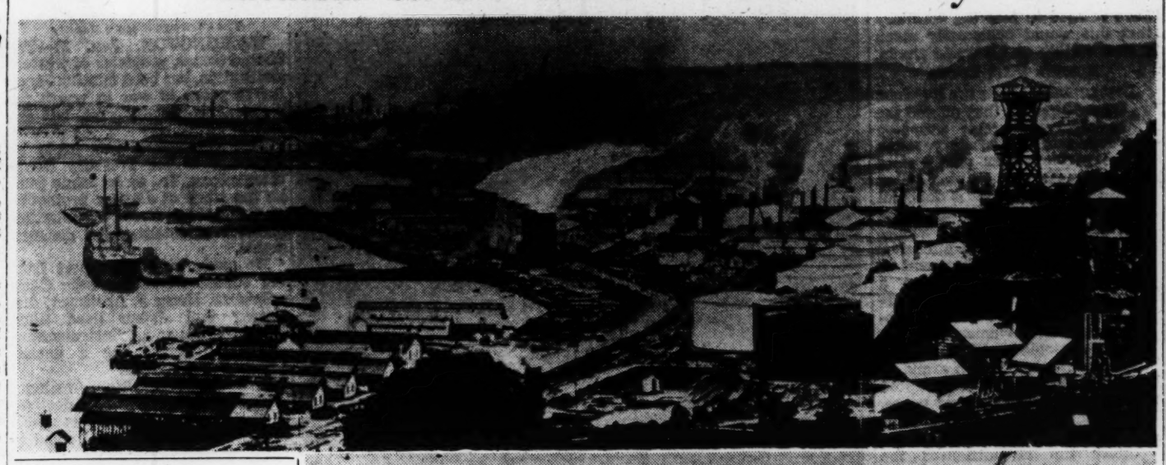
Raids also were pressed home on airdromes and other targets on the oft-bombed island, a communiqué said.

Ogilvie Quits BBC; Joint Directors Named

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mr. Frederick W. Ogilvie, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation since 1938, resigned yesterday.

Sir Cecil Graves, former Deputy Director General, and Mr. Robert Foot, the present BBC General Advisor on Wartime Organization, were appointed joint Directors General for the duration of the war.

Macassar Straits: Scene of Allied Victory



International

Nipponese Navy Lost 34 Ships in Battle

Above: Overlooking the Macassar Straits is Balik Papan, in Dutch Borneo, which finally was captured by the Japanese. It was in these Straits that the United States Asiatic Fleet and Flying Fortresses, aided by other sea and air units of the United Nations, engaged a Japanese convoy in a running battle for several days. The Allies took a toll of 34 ships sunk and damaged, according to the latest figures. Below: The crowded harbor of Macassar, Celebes, N. E. I., is also an important point in Macassar Straits.

Nine Lost Soldiers Arrive in Singapore After 40-Day Trek

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two British officers and seven Gurkha soldiers cut off from the main force in Northern Malaya early in the war have reached Singapore after 40 days.

They fought their way out of several tight corners, crossed the main road in constant use by Japanese trucks, then paddled a small sampan 200 miles across the Malacca Strait to Sumatra.

A rapid drive by Japanese tanks separated the two officers and 250 men from their battalions Dec. 15 in Northern Kedah. Attempting to make their way through the jungles during a heavy storm while the Japanese attacked, the party scattered.

The officers and the seven Gurkhas sloshed across 20 miles of flooded rice fields and finally reached a village on the coast, where Chinese guided the party to the sampan.

The small craft had neither oars nor sail, so the men cut palm fronds and fashioned crude paddles, then set out for Penang.

The wind blew the sampan toward the sea at night and the next day a cross current foiled their attempts to reach Penang, so they decided to allow the wind to help them toward Sumatra, 200 miles to the south, whence they came to Singapore.

Japan's Blockade Halts Singapore's Vital Rice Imports

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Loss of vital rice imports due to the Japanese blockade was pictured as a serious threat to the United Nations' ability to hold Singapore.

British Malaya depends upon imports for two thirds of its rice supply and most of this comes from Burma.

The Stanford University Research Institute, reporting its findings in a study of the rice economy of Southeastern Asia, pointed out that Thailand and Indo China, the other two major rice exporting countries, already had fallen into Japanese hands.

Even though Burma should escape Japanese occupation, Nipponese control of sea, land and air routes to British Malaya and its Capital could cut off its annual supply of about 600,000 tons, the Institute said.

60 Pearl Harbor Widows Ask Jobs

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Sixty Pearl Harbor widows have applied for jobs in an air plane plant with the motto "Keep 'em flying to avenge our husbands' deaths."

"We feel that we should do all we can to carry on the work and the cause for which our husbands so nobly gave their lives at Pearl Harbor," said Mrs. Fern Evans. Her husband, W. C. Evans, chemists' mate, third class, was reported lost in action at sea.

"Aircraft work is one way of doing our part. We are determined to do our share in the war effort that must go on and on until our loved ones are avenged and the final victory is won."

Sixty widows and a gold star mother took aptitude tests yesterday for positions at Lockheed and Vega aircraft corps. Navy Chaplain J. E. Johnson said there are 160 Pearl Harbor widows here and he expects more to apply for jobs.

Paul M. Kenefick, in charge, said the tests "showed that these women as a group were far superior to those who have contacted us at our regular employment offices.

"Lillian Connor, whose husband was lost on the U. S. S. Utah, has spent three years repairing automobiles as a hobby. We found another who has managed retail stores, and several who are power sewing machine operators.

"Signe Rasmussen has been a medical secretary and we have been looking for someone who could fill a job like that. Her husband, George Vernon Rasmussen, was listed as missing on the U. S. S. Arizona. He was a fireman, third class."

Allies Take Toll of 34 Japanese Ships

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—Another heavy Japanese war vessel, believed to be a battleship, was added to the toll of a Japanese convoy attempting to run the Straits of Macassar in a recapitulation by the Dutch today.

The summary by authoritative sources said that in three days of a running Dutch-American air and sea assault on a great Japanese convoy in the narrow waters between the Islands of Borneo and Celebes 28 enemy ships were sunk or heavily damaged and 13 warplanes downed. Eleven of the ships were war vessels and 17 were transports, it said.

[Japanese Imperial Headquarter's version of the Macassar Strait battle said that four Japanese transports were lost in a battle last Friday during landing operation at Balik Papan, Borneo. Japanese warships escorting the transports succeeded in sinking one of the enemy submarines' headquarters said.]

There still was no indication of the original size of the convoy, but observers expressed belief that the Japanese must have lost a considerable part of their effective strength.

The Dutch High Command, nevertheless, said it was believed that the invaders had succeded in occupying further points in the Kendari region of southeast Celebes where they had landed troops on Sunday.

[A tabulation in Washington showed a joint American-Dutch toll of 34 Japanese ships—11 as certainly sunk, at least 6 probably sunk and 17 more damaged—but the list in Batavia was only for Jan. 23 through 25, the first three days of the five-day engagement.]

Although the defenders previously had been reported putting up stout resistance, today's communique said no further news had been received from that sector flanking strategic Macassar Strait on the east.

The Dutch therefore assumed that the Japanese had succeeded in occupying other points on the east Celebes coast and strengthening their hold there.

The Dutch acknowledged the loss of one of their naval patrol boats in an attack by enemy aircraft.

Nearing Singapore

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 27 (AP)—Japanese troops pressed closer to Singapore on the entire Malayan front today, bombed Singapore Island and landed reinforcements above the eastern anchor line of British defenses.

The invaders were within 48 miles of this stronghold on the west, where the British said "fighting is taking place about Senggarang." This was a further penetration of 12 miles from Batu Pahat, whose fall was acknowledged yesterday by the British.

Apparently bitterly-contested Kluang, rail and highway junction in the central battleground, had fallen too, because the British acknowledged fighting south of there. Kluang is only 50 miles from Singapore on the central Malayan railway.

Japanese Air Attack

"In the center south of Kluang and Ayeer Hitam, the enemy has supported his infantry with continuous dive bombing and machine-gun attacks against movements on roads," the communiqué said. "Fighting is in progress in these areas." Ayer Hitam is 19 miles northeast of Batu Pahat.

A heavy air battle was waged over Endau, 85 miles northeast of here on the east coast, and the British shot down 12 Japanese planes, scored 12 hits on troop transports, a cruiser and a large supply dump on the beach.

The British said they were fighting this force north of Jemaluang, 10 miles southeast of Mersing. This indicated the eastern front also had been pushed back.

[The Japanese claimed they shot down 39 British bombers and torpedo planes over Endau.]

The British withdrew from Endau last week.

Damage at Singapore

Some damage was acknowledged in air raids on Singapore, the first reported in three days. The British said antiaircraft defenses had certainly shot down 60 Japanese planes in Malaya to date, and probably 21 others.

The landings at Endau were effected under a heavy bombardment by British aircraft which scored a direct hit on a Japanese cruiser, 12 direct hits on transports and another hit on a large supply dump on the beach, the bulletin said.

Some transports — presumably armored vehicles or trucks—were landed by the Japanese together with the troops, the announcement added.

In addition to the hits recorded on Japanese vessels engaged in the landing operations, several bombs were said to have fallen near a cruiser and a transport. The attacking barges also heavily machined landing barges.

Endau is about 20 miles north of Mersing, eastern anchor of the British defense lines.

400,000 Japanese In South 'Expansion'

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Jan. 27

The Japanese invader has thrown 400,000 men into the South Pacific war, Chinese military leaders reported last night.

They said these forces, of some 16 divisions, roughly were parceled out as follows:

Malaya: Five divisions, 125,000 men.

Philippines: Six divisions, 150,000 men.

Thailand (for action against Burma): Three divisions, 75,000 men.

French Indo-China: Two divisions, 50,000 men.

Supporting these troops are some 3,000 first-line planes, of which 500 are in Malaya, the Chinese estimated.

Britain Announces High Navy Changes

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Admiralty announced last night a reshuffle of naval commands at Rosyth, Scotland, on the Mediterranean Island of Malta and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Vice-Admiral Sir Wilbraham T. R. Ford was promoted to Admiral and ordered from Malta to Rosyth, effective about April.

Vice-Admiral Ralph Leathan was named to replace Admiral Ford at Malta, effective Jan. 19, and Vice-Admiral L. V. Welles was appointed Commander of the Orkneys and Shetlands stations effective Jan. 7.

1908 Japanese Medal Given Up by Recipient

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—When the United States Fleet visited Japan in 1908, the Japanese struck off a medal commemorating the visit.

Henry Vormstein, then a sailor aboard the U. S. S. Connecticut, who received one, sent it to the Brooklyn Navy Yard with this note:

"Please return this to the Japs, preferably in a bomb."

Russians Push Toward Latvia; Claim Barents Sea Sinkings

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Jan. 27

Red Army troops were officially declared today to have recaptured a number of additional villages and towns through fighting "in which the enemy suffered heavy losses."

The Soviet Information Bureau in a midday communiqué said the advance westward continued during the night, but gave no details.

It added that the Germans lost 1,340 officers and men on the southern front.

Highly placed Russians in London said that the recapture of Rzhev, on the Upper Volga 130 miles northwest of Moscow, was "expected at any minute" and that a blizzard-braving assault threatened the German stand at Velikie Luki, 140 miles farther along and only 80 miles from the Latvian frontier.

Orel, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, and Belgorod, at the head of the Donets Basin, also were reported under heavy pressure.

"Our submarines in the Barents Sea sank two enemy transports and an escort ship," the Soviet Information Bureau also said.

Three other Axis transports had been reported destroyed by Soviet action in those Arctic waters in the previous two days.

The communiqué declared that Germany lost 126 planes in the fighting last week, against 41 Russian aircraft destroyed.

Lieut. Gen. Leonid Govoroff, conqueror of Mozhaisk, informed an Associated Press correspondent that the Russians have superiority in artillery, both in quality and numbers. The Russians are traditionally good bayonet fighters and the Germans are not, he said. He went on: British tanks are being used to good effect; the Red Air Force is active in offensive operations.

"Not one time," he asserted, "have the Germans withstood a bayonet charge."

The General discounted below zero weather as a major factor. He said overconfidence had caused the Germans to pay insufficient attention to their rear and "there is considerable weakness about German fortifications."

Meanwhile German prisoners looked amazed when they were told that Germany and the United States are at war.

"We were captured Jan. 24," said one. "We did not know America was at war with us. We knew she was at war with Japan."

The prisoners' overcoats are good, but not nearly as heavy as those of the Red Army troops. Their boots are not in a class with the Russians' and their headgear—little cloth trench caps—is poor for the climate.

Congress on Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A sweeping, supplementary study of the Pearl Harbor disaster "and all that led up to it" by the House Naval Committee was promised today by Representative Melvin S. Maas (R) of Minnesota, World War veteran and ranking Republican member of the Committee.

Mr. Maas' statement followed a closed meeting of the committee. Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia declined to comment.

While declining to divulge what transpired at the executive session, Mr. Maas told reporters that "after conference with several members, I can assure the country that the House Naval Affairs Committee will undertake a thorough investigation of the entire Pearl Harbor situation, and all that led up to it and will study also the Roberts report."

Earlier Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska demanded that Army and Navy commands be unified in a single defense department.

Laying a share of the blame on Congress for the success of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Senator Norris declared that the time had come to abolish the War and Navy Departments as such and to place the Army, Navy, and Air Force under one defense department.

"Congress can't escape its part of the blame for this thing," the veteran Nebraska Senator told reporters. "Long ago it should have streamlined our military organization. It ought now to provide for a unifield command from the top down."

Agreeing in part with Senator Norris, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said he felt there should be unification of the command in the field, but did not believe it was necessary to revamp the War and Navy Departments to obtain this.

Loss of Rank

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Both Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel suffered a loss in rank, it was disclosed yesterday, upon being relieved of their commands in the Pacific following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

General Short reverted to Major General from Lieutenant General, officials said, and Admiral Kimmel reverted to Rear Admiral.

These were the permanent ranks held by the two commanders, blamed in the Roberts Commission report for "dereliction of duty." Lieutenant General and Admiral are ex-officio ranks, held by them only while they filled the posts of Hawaiian Department Commander and Pacific Fleet Commander, respectively.

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Martin of the Army Air Forces, the third commander relieved by President Roosevelt's Dec. 17 order, remained without a new military assignment, although he was not mentioned in the Roberts report.

General Martin commanded the Hawaiian Air Force and was subordinate to General Short. He was displaced by Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker. General Martin has returned to the continental United States as have General Short and Admiral Kimmel.

Rangoon Air Loss

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 27 (AP)—Japanese bombs here killed 1,102 in Rangoon since Dec. 23, it was announced today.

The Japanese air force appeared over Rangoon again last night and dropped vividly-colored propaganda cartoons depicting an imaginary massacre of Burmese by British troops.

The text accompanying the cartoons exhorted the Burmese to "remember Manadalay," which was the scene of a rebellion 10 years ago.

Meanwhile, an Army communiqué announced today that military authorities have taken over control of Moulmein, 100 miles east of Rangoon, "in preparation for future operations."

Longer Work Week Starts in British Cotton Industry

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Work started 45 minutes earlier than usual yesterday in Lancashire cotton mills following an agreement on overtime work to increase yarn production.

Until the end of March, operators will work 52 hours weekly and will be paid time and one-half for four hours of overtime a week.

So urgent is the need for more cotton yarns that Cotton Controller Frank Platt sent spinners a personal appeal to assist in a drive to get back from other lines of work 10,000 operators.

"Lancashire is falling down on its minimum essential program for the war effort and production must be increased at once," Mr. Platt said.

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Hope of Finn-Soviet Peace Dwindles

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Hopes of Finnish-Soviet peace have been virtually abandoned by Allied diplomatic circles which have come to regard the policy of the present Finnish Government as dictated from Berlin.

After the breakdown of repeated attempts by the democracies to mediate, the Finnish problem has apparently been shelved for the duration.

This failure is causing disappointment among those who recall the traditional ties of sympathy and friendship between Finland and the western democratic powers. It is pointed out that a Finnish-Russian settlement now would be a tremendous moral and strategic victory for the Allied cause. It would strengthen the conviction that this war is truly being fought in the interests of freedom and justice and would allay many of the still lingering doubts as to Russia's intentions. It would restore to operation a vital supply line —the Murmansk railway.

Finns Eager for Peace

The Finns themselves are for the most part eager to end hostilities and terminate their alliance with the Nazis.

But the Finnish troops, like the population at home, are acutely war weary. Their strength has been sapped by losses and starvation rations. And not even the Helsingfors Government can foresee what might happen if they launched a strong offensive in Karelia.

Dependent on Germany

The main obstacle to Finnish-Russian peace settlement are economic rather than military. The continued presence on Finnish soil of four German divisions is a powerful argument, but what really forces the hand of the Finnish Government is the complete German control over all Finland's imports and exports. Finland is today dependent on the Nazi-dominated European market for all its necessities, including foodstuffs.

In 1938 the Finns imported 205,000 metric tons of cereals mostly from non-European countries. In 1941 they expected to receive 125,000 metric tons from Germany, but by the end of the year only 50,000 had actually been received. In reply to complaints the Germans promised to ship the remaining 75,000 tons before the end of January, the time has now been extended another month.

The effects of this on the Finnish consumer may best be judged by pointing out that in the prewar period the Finns grew considerable quantites of grain at home. But the loss of the rich Karelian districts greatly reduced the acreage of land under cultivation while the last two years have witnessed appalling crop failures both in Finland and Sweden. The result has been to make the Finns totally dependent on the shipments from Germany.

Finland has been getting sugar from the Reich at the rate of approximately 4,000,000 pounds per month, on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis. This compares with a sugar import of 117,500 tons in 1938.

A trade agreement negotiated under German auspices with Denmark last June just after the start of the Russian campaign, provided that Finland should get eggs, condensed milk, pork, apples, and machinery to a total value of $6,400,000.

Nazis Threaten Supplies

It is the fact that all these sources of supply can be severed by the Germans at a moment's notice, leaving the Finns completely destitute, that explains the Finnish Government's reluctance to negotiate the peace wanted by nearly everyone in Finland. The Germans have warned the Finns repeatedly that even to initiate negotiations would be regarded by them as a hostile act and that retaliatory measures would promptly follow.

These sentiments have found expression in the Finnish press, where hopes of early peace have been voiced with recurring frequency.

The chief formal obstacle to a settlement has been the inability to elicit any official response from the Finnish Government. Having embarked on the course of war, Finnish leaders, while limiting the scope of their objective, have tended increasingly to commit themselves to an all-out German victory in the Soviet Union. They have refused to face the corollary that this would necessarily mean a Nazi victory on all world fronts.

Russia's First Terms

Last summer, when the Russians were hard-pressed, they offered the Finns highly favorable terms—a restoration of all territory taken in the previous war plus a slice of Eastern Karelia. Having failed to take up this offer, it is doubtful whether Finland might expect as much from a Russia whose armies are everywhere on the offensive.

The Helsingfors government is accordingly now banking on a resumption of the German advance next spring to bring a corresponding improvement in the Finnish strategic position.

Meanwhile the Finnish army, in the Karelian fastnesses has adapted a policy of neither war nor peace, holding their present positions but making no effort to adance.

Under the circumstances the Finns fear that they might antagonize the Germans and cut themselves off from their only source of supplies without necessarily reaching a settlement with Russia. They would then be in the hopeless predicament of having everyone against them which would be even worse than their present situation.

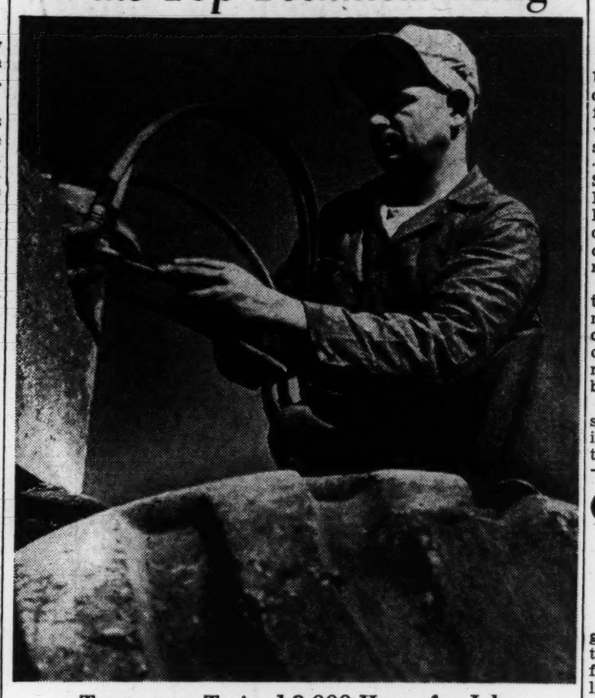
Food First Essential

The basis for any realistic negotiations, according to reliable sources, would have to be the assurance of immediate delivery of food supplies capable of feeding the Finnish population. Unfortunately, this is complicated by the fact that from the outset the Germans occupied Petsamo, the only possible point of contact with the outside world.

As the only alternative, the task of feeding Finland would have to be undertaken by the Russians as the preamble of any peace agreement. If any such offer were made it is hard to see how any Finnish Government could defy the popular will by failure to accept it.

Friends of Finland hold that constructive allied diplomacy must look to this end in order to rectify one of the most glaring injustices and inconsistencies of the world political situation. Otherwise it is hard to see how the democratic powers can prevent Finland from sitting among the vanquished at the peace conference and taking the consequences.

Wins Top Technical Rung



Tennessean Trained 9,000 Hours for Job

John Crosby at work at Cherokee Dam as an outside machinist at $1.25 an hour after receiving his certificate from a joint council of the Tennessee Valley Authority and craft union officials. The certificate was his "diploma" in an unusual 9,000-hour training program, backed jointly by management and labor.

Success Story of Apprentice: Sharecropper Now Machinist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — When John Crosby was handed a certificate granting him the status of a journeyman machinist, he became the 200th graduate of an unusual apprenticeship program in which both management and labor co-operate.

The certificate was presented by a joint council of Tennessee Valley Authority and craft union officials on his completion of three years of work as a machinist apprentice. But it meant 9,000 hours of special training, divided into four periods. Each of these periods is spent on learning more and more difficult phases of machinist work, until, on completion of the program, the trainee has become a skilled machinist, experienced in all types of machinist work and capable of performing a machinist's work under any conditions.

Typical of a Program

Mr. Crosby typifies what the program is doing to enable workmen to become better skilled, to improve their livelihood, and at the same time become of greater service to their country. Through their newly acquired skills, Mr. Crosby and several hundreds like him, trained or in training on TVA construction jobs, are helping to meet shortage in skilled labor and to supply the national defense effort with trained man power, not only for TVA's own defense projects, but for a broad range of industry as well.

Six years ago Crosby was a sharecrop farmer near Spring City, Tenn.

Five years ago he accepted employment at Chickamauga Dam as an outside machinist helper at 60 cents an hour.

Today he is employed at Cherokee Dam as an outside machinist at $1.25 an hour—more than twice the pay he earned five years ago.

Two to Five Years Needed

Apprentice training is a long-range job, for it requires at least two years, in some trades five years. With the co-operation of seven labor unions, TVA has been engaged since 1936 in apprentice training.

Now one out of every 20 employed by TVA in the trades is making up the apprenticeship program—in order for defense production to have needed electricians, ironworkers, carpenters, linemen, bricklayers, painters, steamfitters, and machinists.

Earning a certificate means more than just holding down a job for 9,000 hours. Besides actual work training, Mr. Crosby had to take a minimum of 144 hours a year of technical related instruction approved for the machinists' craft. That included trade mathematics and trade science, shop sketching and blueprint reading, trade theory and trade practice, and nontechnical subjects.

His course covered just as many subjects as a college education and took six months longer. The difference is that the apprentice learns by actually doing the job as well as by classroom study.

For example, one of the four major phases of Mr. Crosby's training was machine shop work. He worked 510 hours on lathe operation; 394 on the drill press; 432 on grinders; 193 on learning reaming, sawing, tapping, pouring metal, using pneumatic tools, fitting, keying, testing, filing, chipping, measuring, and finishing and fitting bearings, and so on through the entire list of work operations carried on in a machine shop.

The same careful rotation of assignments was carried on in each of the other phases of Mr. Crosby's apprenticeship: repair of gas and diesel engines, welding, and the assembly and repair of machinery.

Not all of the experience was available at Chickamauga Dam, where Mr. Crosby began his apprenticeship. In 1939 he was moved to Kentucky Dam, where he got intensive training in repairing gas and diesel engines. When Cherokee Dam was begun in 1940 he was transferred there to round out his skills in phases of the training not available at Kentucky Dam.

When he completed his 9,000 hours he was working on the repair of trucks, tractors, "Euclids," and the huge earth-moving machines at the Cherokee Dam garage. Without a day's delay he was employed as a full-fledged outside machinist there. Now he is working on his own, and already beginning to instruct other apprentices in the machinists' work he has mastered.

Both management and labor are pleased with results of the apprenticeship program.

James F. Leahy, representative of the International Association of Machinists, commented: "I don't know of anywhere else in the United States where apprentices are kept on heavy construction work long enough to give them thorough training enough to become journeymen."

Ed Murphey, construction superintendent at Cherokee Dam, said: "The apprenticeship program is a source of excellent journeymen, trained in all aspects of their trade."

And Arthur S. Jandrey, TVA personnel director, declared: "This plan could not be operated by the Authority or by the labor unions working separately. It is a demonstration of the advantages to both of orderly working relations."

Japanese Weapon in Conquest: Narcotics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The United States, protector of western civilization, has been fighting Japan for 10 years in war in which the weapons were not arms, but enslaving drugs.

This declaration was made by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as he made public the story of Japan's promotion of the opium trade, in longtime defiance of international commitments.

He made public a report from the United States Narcotic Commissioner, Harry J. Anslinger, disclosing that Japan used illicit opium traffic as an "instrument of national policy" for a decade before Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese, Mr. Anslinger said, had three obvious objectives in their traffic: "To gain revenue, to corrupt western nations, and to weaken and enslave the peoples of lands already invaded or marked for invasion by Japan."

"We have experienced Pearl Harbors many times in the past in the nature of dangerous drugs from Japan," Mr. Anslinger said. Demands made to the Japanese Government that the traffic be suppressed, he added, have met "only bland expressions and futile answers."

"As Deadly as Gases"

He warned that nations captured by Japan will be subjected to drugging, a type of war that he describes as "as deadly as that of the prohibited gases."

While the Japanese warlords' intention is to use narcotics on the enemy and keep it from Japanese soldiers, they have not entirely succeeded in this, according to Mr. Anslinger, who reports that "one thousand hospital beds at Nanking are filled with heroin-addicted soldiers of the Japanese Army.

"Illicit drug trafficking," he declares, "acts like a boomerang, the purveyors of the drugs often becoming its victims to the drug habit.

"Where the Japanese influence advances, the drug traffic and drug addictions," he said, "go with it."

Work of Federal Agencies

Defenders of the United States in the Japanese drug offensive have been the Bureau of Narcotics, the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Customs, the Secret Service, and the investigative units of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Among shipments of "enemy" drugs intercepted by these agencies have been large quantities of cocaine and morphine. A large shipment of morphine concealed in soy beans arrived in the United States on the same ship with Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's brother.

If the Japanese should conquer the Philippines they would immediately re-establish sale of opium to the Filipinos, Mr. Anslinger predicted.

What the Japanese may have in store for conquered nations, the United States Narcotics Chief said, is illustrated by its deliberate spread of the illicit use of narcotics among the Chinese.

Japanese method of warfare against the Chinese, he said, "is not only a violation of the International Opium Conventions to which Japan is a party, but also a diabolical method of killing off the Chinese population in the occupied areas by slow poisoning.

Drugs Shipped Secretly

"While unable to estimate the number of opium addicts in the occupied areas," Mr. Anslinger said there can be "no question that in those areas, including Manchuria and Jehol, never at any time in their history has the situation been so revolting, never has the percentage of opium addicts and other drug addicts been so high, as since they have been occupied by the Japanese troops.

"It is equally beyond question that no such situation exists, or ever has existed, anywhere else in the world."

Movements of opium and heroin into the Japanese-controlled areas, he reported, have been made "with as much secrecy as possible." The Japanese Concession in Tientsin, Mr. Anslinger said, has become the heroin center of China proper and of the world. "It is from here that not only the Chinese race but all other countries of the world are being weakened and debauched," he said.

"We should not be far short of the mark," he added, "if we said that 90 per cent of all the illicit 'white drugs' of the world are of Japanese origin, manufactured in the Japanese Concession of Tientsin, around Tientsin, in or around Dairen or in other cities of Manchuria, Jehol and occupied China, and this always by Japanese or under Japanese supervision."

Canada Grants Britain Billion In Arms, Materials, and Food

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 27—Canada is going to supply Britain with munitions of war, raw materials, and foodstuffs to the amount of a billion dollars without charge and without obligation, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today.

Any ambiguity that may have existed in relation to Canada's financial transactions with Britain is thus effectively removed.

The billion dollars, it is anticipated, will cover Britain's purchases in this country until early in 1943.

The new arrangement will not increase Canada's financial burden, as Canada has already agreed to supply the money for British purchases of supplies. But it "will avoid the growth to huge and unmanageable proportions of a war debt which might breed serious misunderstandings and bitterness in the future." It will also definitely relieve Britain of any financial anxiety in connection with Canadian supplies Mr. King explained.

Financial assistance has been extended to Britain for some time. Britain has paid for a large portion of its purchases in this country in sterling exchange, which has been on deposit in London and which cannot be used in Canada. Manufacturers and producers in Canada have been paid for these exports by the Dominion Government in Canadian dollars, and to cover these payments the Government has raised money by taxes and loans.

In the past the British Government has been paying for a portion of its purchases by its exports to Canada, but these are necessarily diminishing. Britain has also sold Canadian Government securities held in Britain. It also has interest and dividends received from Canadian securities owned in Britain.

These revenue sources have covered only part of Canada's war exports to the United Kingdom and the surplus of sterling in British banks to Canada's credit has been steadily growing.

Loan Plan Proposed

To clarify the situation the Dominion Government has made the suggestion to the British Government that this surplus should be converted to a loan of $700,000,000 in Canadian funds.

The loan will be without interest during the war, and as soon as practicable after the war some rate of interest should be mutually arranged. The loan will be reduced by any sales to persons outside of Britain of Canadian securities held in that country.

As a further contribution to the war effort as it directly affects Britain Mr. King announced that the Canadian Army in Britain would be expanded into two Corps. One of the Army Corps would consist of three infantry divisions and two army tank brigades. The other would be composed of two armored divisions. The change will mean the conversion of the Fourth Brigade in Canada into an armored division. It will then be sent overseas. There is now one tank brigade in Britain. Another will be raised and sent to Britain.

Plebiscite on Draft

In response to criticism of the Government's proposed plebiscite on conscription in Parliament, Mr. King said that a plebiscite was preferable to a general election.

In consulting the people by plebiscite the Government, he said, was not throwing on the people the responsibility of making a military decision. That responsibilty would lie with the Government. The people would be asked simply, "Are you in favor of releasing the Government from any obligation arising out of any past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?"

The Prime Minister rejected as unworthy "the suggestion that the Government should break the solemn pledges given repeatedly to the electorate."

Mr. King explained that national selective service was going to be further progressively applied in Canada. Since October, 1940, there had been compulsory training for military service, he said. Now compulsory powers will be applied to other aspects of the war effort. Selective service will increase the supply of man power for war industry, the armed forces and for agriculture.

The mobility of man power would be increased, more women would be available for employment, and there would be further transfers of labor from nonessential occupations to war industry, the Prime Minister explained.

Woolley Put in Morgan's Post As Market Department Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Mayor La Guardia's hand-picked Market Commissioner, William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., business executive and topnotcher among Fusion department heads, was supplanted today by Daniel P. Woolley, whose career likewise has been identified with executive responsibility in the field of corporate direction. The Mayor made the Morgan resignation final with the statement that "irregularities" in the Market Department were being investigated by the mayoral inquiry head, Commissioner William B. Herlands.

Mr. Morgan defended his tenure against the Mayor's charges with the suggestion that Mr. La Guardia's own attitude toward market lessors be investigated in refutation of the Mayor's citation of the case of a tenant who, the Mayor charged, Mr. Morgan had permitted to occupy space in the Bronx Terminal Market for eight years without paying for his electricity, which was plugged in on city lines.

Retorting in kind, Mr. Morgan asserted that a friend of the Mayor had gotten rent-free space in the market for three years after having his lease forced on the Commissioner under guise of exchange of equipment for the city, which, according to the Market Commissioner, would be junk when the lease expired. The Mayor's friend also wants part of the space occupied by the other tenant, Mr. Morgan charged.

The successor to the $10,000-a-year job whom the Mayor inducted into office at City Hall this morning has been retired from business since 1939, when he began to devote his time to sculpture after eight years as executive in charge of sales for Standard Brands, Inc. He had begun his business career 30 years before with the Fleischmann Yeast Company, which became a subsidiary of Standard Brands 20 years later.

U-Boat Posed as Lightship

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 27 (AP)—It was an enemy submarine masquerading as a lightship to lure its prey closer that shelled and torpedoed the American ore carrier Venore off the North Carolina coast early Jan. 24, leaving the ship floating on its side and 22 members of its 43-man crew unaccounted for, Allen Harte, one of 21 survivors brought ashore at Norfolk by a vessel which picked them up after they had drifted for 38 hours in a lifeboat, told newsmen. "Those Boches are certainly smart," he said. "They fooled us completely."

"I was in the crow's nest on watch when we sighted a light," Mr. Harte related. "The light blinked in code that the vessel was a lightship. She told us to come over near her. We started toward her, still thinking she was the lightship when a shell hit us in the bow. It didn't do much damage, but we were called to our stations.

"Then the submarine moved around to our port side and a torpedo hit us. A general alarm was sounded and darned if that sub, when it circled us that time, didn't signal with her lights as if she were a buoy. She didn't fool us that time and when the second torpedo struck us we were ready for it as much as you can be ready for such a thing."

The Venore, which was carrying 22,000 tons of ore, was the tanker Charles M. Black prior to its conversion to an ore carrier. It was owned by the Ore Steamship Company of New York.

Berlin Boast

BERLIN (From German Radiocasts), Jan. 27 (AP)—A special announcement for Adolf Hitler's headquarters said today German submarines had sunk 12 more merchant ships aggregating 103,000 tons off the United States and Canadian coasts.

Six large tankers were reported by the High Command to make up half of the dozen vessels encompassed by the second report.

"In these attacks a U-boat commanded by Lieutenant Commander Zatt was particularly successful," the communique said. "Since their first appearance off the western shores of the Atlantic, reported Jan. 24, our U-boats have sunk 30 enemy merchant ships aggregating 228,000 tons."

[Torpedoing of the 8,016-ton ore carrier Venore off the North Carolina coast was announced by the United States Navy yesterday, but it was only the seventh vessel reported by the United States Navy as attacked in United States waters.]

Tammany Wants Sullivan Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The Tammany leadership issue which has been a growing rumble in local Democratic affairs since Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for a third time kept his hold on City Hall affairs last November, was again in the open today after it was learned that Charles H. Hussey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, had decided to head a demand for the resignation of Christopher D. Sullivan, incumbent Chieftain. The move for replacement was reported to be virtually unanimous among the Tammany leaders of Manhattan's 23 assembly districts, and this consensus took emphasis from the fact that Mr. Hussey, as with Mr. Sullivan, figured in the group which took the initiative in bringing about the deposing of John F. Curry, as leader of Tammany in its fading heyday that saw Mayor James J. Walker's passing from official life and eventually brought Mr. Sullivan in as leader.

The new action for revisions in the drifting tides of Tammany's fortunes is based solely on the idea that change is necessary, although no successor to Mr. Sullivan was suggested.

Citizens for Victory Co-ordinates Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 — Full liquidation of the Committee to Defend America through its metamorphosis into the Citizens For Victory Organization, formed recently to maintain civilian wartime morale and work for a just postwar peace, was announced here today simultaneously with word that Russell W. Davenport, formerly Managing Editor of Fortune Magazine and a campaign manager for Wendell L. Willkie in the 1940 Presidential contest, had been named President of the new group.

Citizens For Victory will be the focal point of co-ordinated efforts of several groups dedicated in prewar days to preservation of morale and advocacy of all-out aid to the democracies. The Council For Democracy will act as research arm for it while the Fight For Freedom Committee, although retaining its name and the nucleus of its organization for future use, has written letters to members urging them to join Citizens For Victory.

Clark M. Eichelberger is Vice-Chairman of the organization, which is conducting a drive for funds, members and volunteer workers.

Quebec Opposed

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout told a public meeting last night that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King "has always been against conscription for overseas service, and with the example of Australia, who sent most of her troops outside of the country, he will not impose conscription."

"I think that conscription for overseas service actually would be a crime," he added. "The example of Australia proves that now."

Mr. Godbout was interrupted many times by questions, particularly in connection with conscription.

As the questioners tended to become more unruly, a dozen policemen moved through the crowd to keep order.

When Mr. Godbout said that Prime Minister King was against conscription for overseas service, someone in the rear of the hall shouted, "Yes, but he has already sent men overseas."

Youths, said to be students, kept up a continual cry of "Canada, Canada only." After the meeting broke up, they lined up in the street outside the hall, and marched away shouting "à bas la conscription." (Down with conscription.)

Mr. Godbout said that he approved of the "defense of our country in our own land, but there are certain territories which must be defended to protect our own land," He mentioned Labrador and islands off the coast of British Columbia as places to be defended to protect Canada.

"England has no need of men," he said. "What England needs are munitions and food. That is where the industry and agriculture of our country can help."

"I am French. I want to remain French, and in remaining French I want to carry my head high. We can all be good French-Canadiens, but let us be patriotic, let us be good Canadiens."

Los Angeles Trains Groups To Fight Incendiary Bombs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Men who as youngsters used to "run to fires" behind the galloping horses, and who thought that the pinnacle of all adventure must be sliding down the brass pole in the fire stations at the first alarm, are now getting a full and satisfying sample of that adventurous career.

Classes of volunteer firemen learning especially to deal with incendiary bombs are in training at 30 centers throughout this city, and are sleeping in the fire stations every other night.

Just recently a class of 545 "rookies" who have completed their elementary course were graduated with appropriate exercises held on the athletic field of one of the centrally located high schools.

Each "graduate" was given a diploma showing that he has completed the course, and each is now assigned to part-time night duty at a fire station. In addition to being on duty certain nights each week, the volunteers must keep abreast of the latest fire-fighting practice through certain hours of drill and instruction.

Crowd Watches the Show

Wives, families, and friends of the volunteer firemen gathered in sufficient numbers to form a good-sized crowd in the bleachers usually laden with rooting high school students. Expert bomb-handlers, regular members of the Fire Department, carrying out instructions given through a loud-speaking system by a fire department captain, illustrated with actual bomb materials the action of various types of bombs and the approved ways of handling them; also the disapproved and dangerous ways.

The magnesium bomb, when it first ignites, sputters and throws particles of its white-hot metal for several feet. The experts recommend that no effort be made to "capture" or extinguish the bomb during this extra-active period, which lasts for about 50 or 60 seconds.

How It Is Done

When sputtering has ceased, either of two methods that seem best adapted to the particular emergency is recommended. Fire that has been caused by the bomb must be extinguished first, to save property, but with especial care not to let water in volume come in contact with the bomb.

In the first method recommended a shovel, a hoe, and a small-sized garbage pail half full of sand are the equipment. A circle of sand is spread, about 15 inches in diameter and three inches deep, near the bomb. The burning magnesium is raked onto a sand-filled shovel with the hoe. The bomb is placed on the circle of sand.

When the bomb is completely covered, it, with its sand coating, is again raked onto the shovel, and deposited in the sand-lined pail. It is taken to a safe place out of doors and covered with sand so that no gleam of its light may show. It will burn itself out after a time.

The second method is the spray method. A direct jet of water or a pail of water thrown directly on burning magnesium causes it to explode and throw its molten masses in all directions. The spray of water, which merely supplies more oxygen for the molten metal and makes its burn faster, may come from an ordinary garden hose or from a stirrup pump and bucket.

If the pump and bucket are used a three-person team is required: one to handle the spray nozzle, one to pump the water, and a third to maintain the water supply in the pail.

Simple, With Reservations

As demonstrated by the firemen, both methods seemed simple enough to be put into effect by the ordinary family group which has prepared itself in advance with equipment and materials.

Instead of operating in the open, as the firemen did, however, family firefighters facing an actual emergency would have to work on a rooftop or, assuming that a two-pound bomb dropped from great height would penetrate, in an attic or one of the upper rooms of their home. Doubtless, too, ordinary householders would want to use the sand method in any case, in order to get the fiery sky-marauder out of their home premises as soon as possible.

Demonstrations were given also of the action of the thermite bomb and the oil bomb, both of which have been used by the enemy over London.

The thermite bomb burns intensely and with such great heat that its mass penetrates sheet steel up to a quarter-inch thickness in an amazingly short time. This bomb eats its way through any combustible or semi-combustible material upon which it happens to fall.

Pretty, But Destructive

The oil bomb, described as "solidified gasoline and other ingredients," manifests its presence in a flame-throwing explosion, rather pretty to watch when it is harmlessly used, but of great destructive effect.

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Japan's Indies Drive Badly Disrupted

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Combined American-Dutch sea and air successes against the Japanese in the narrow waters of Macassar Strait have now reached such proportions as to disrupt seriously a developing enemy offensive against the Netherlands East Indies, it is believed here.

Following the apparent sinking of a Japanese aircraft carrier by an American submarine, the three-day toll of enemy craft, according to the Dutch in Batavia, has mounted to 11 warships and 17 transports—enough to make a prodigious hole in any troop convoy no matter how large.

Supplementing these successes at sea, two P-40 pursuit ships attached to the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines have knocked out three Japanese dive bombers. Two of the bombers were shot down and the third disabled, a War Department communiqué reveals.

The Department also reports the probable destruction of three other enemy dive bombers in a remarkable encounter with two American motor torpedo boats.

Boats Bag Planes

"When the officers commanding the torpedo boats observed two waves of enemy bombers approaching they might easily have sought cover," the communiqué stated. "Instead, they increased their speed, placing themselves directly in the line of flight of the second wave, and engaged the planes. The fire from the boats dispersed the hostile aircraft.

"The enemy planes were hit and when last observed were smoking and losing altitude rapidly. Officers and men of the crews of these boats were cited by General MacArthur for gallantry."

This action occurred two days ago, and apparently preceded by only a few hours the heroic action of a Navy motor torpedo boat, under the command of Ensign George Cox, in penetrating the mined, boomed and netted area of Subic Bay and sinking a 5,000-ton enemy vessel. This was the second such raid into Subic Bay. The first, led by Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, sank another enemy ship of approximately the same size. Lieutenant Bulkeley and Lieut. Edward G. de Long, squadron engineer, accompanied Ensign Cox on the second raid.

"The attack succeeded in the face of heavy fire at close range from enemy shore batteries and machinegun fire from the Japanese ship," the Navy announced. "The motor torpedo boat penetrated the waters adjacent to its objective despite net and boom defenses laid down by the enemy."

Carrier Thought Sunk

Although limiting itself to the bare announcement, the Navy disclosed that in the continuing action in Macassar Strait "an American submarine has torpedoed an enemy aircraft carrier, which is believed to have sunk."

If actually sunk, this would be the most important single blow struck by Americans against the Japanese Navy since Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., sank the enemy warship Haruna. Estimates as to the number of Japanese aircraft carriers vary, some estimates running as high as 14 to 15. It is believed, however, that most of these are small, none of the known Japanese carriers approaching the size of the largest American vessels of the same category.

According to unofficial tabulation, the American Army and Navy, the latter including the Marine Corps, have now sunk 52 Japanese ships since Dec. 7. In addition to the airplane carrier, there have been eight destroyers, five submarines, two cruisers, one battleship and 18 transports. The other vessels include cargo ships, a gunboat, a minesweeper, a supply vessel and several ships of unidentified category.

Thirteen of the Japanese craft were bagged by the Army and 39 by the Navy, including the airplane carrier.

Commenting on the Macassar Strait battle, a Dutch statement from Batavia described as "authoritative" and issued through the Netherlands Aneta News Agency said that "this is only the beginning of the Allied actions necessary to drive back the enemy.

"By now it has become clear that the heavy blows struck at the enemy have certainly upset his timetable and perhaps his future strategy."

By all accepted naval standards, the loss of 11 or 12 warships in a three-day engagement comes under the heading of a naval disaster of the first magnitude.

Roosevelt Greeting Lauds MacArthur

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 27

President Roosevelt cabled birthday greetings today to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 62-year-old commander of the American and Filipino troops battling the invading Japanese on Luzon Island, and praised the "magnificent stand" being made.

The text of the cablegram, released by the White House:

"Congratulations on the magnificent stand that you and your men are making. We are watching with pride and understanding and are thinking of you on your birthday."

Tokyo Claim

TOKYO, (From Japanese Broadcasts) Jan. 27 (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi reported from Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines today that General Homma's forces had captured Balanga, principal town on the east coast of the Peninsula facing Manila Bay.

Award for Hero

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — The War Department announced yesterday the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Marshall J. Anderson, who was killed in the Philippines after shooting down two Japanese planes.

The award was made personally by Gen. Douglas MacArthur shortly after Lieutenant Anderson had destroyed the first plane and had otherwise showed heroism in action against heavy odds.

Lieutenant Anderson, whose home was in Oklahoma City, Okla., was killed by a Japanese flier on Jan. 19, a late day communiqué said, while he was hanging helplessly from a parachute after bailing out of his crippled plane.

MacArthur's Men Again Prove Able to Repel Frontal Attack

WITH UNITED STATES INFANTRY FORCES, Bataan Front, Jan. 23 (AP) Delayed—American troops fought their third large scale ground engagement of the war early today, turning back a strong Japanese night attack with heavy losses to the enemy.

This all-American unit thus continued to prove the superiority of American troops over the Japanese. Every time the two forces have met the Japanese have been defeated.

This morning attack followed yesterday's daylong shelling and bombing of the American position by the Japanese. The enemy's 105-mm field guns pounded the American lines from dawn to dusk while his planes droned incessantly overhead in varying numbers.

In one attack 17 dive bombers simultaneously swarmed down on the Americans. Enemy activity ceased at sundown but American commanders ordered their troops on the alert in anticipation of the first large Japanese night attack of the war.

The attack came at 3 o'clock this morning, when Japanese estimated at not less than 1,000, who had crept through the underbrush toward the American protective wire, opened fire with rifles, submachine guns and grenades, supplemented by the usual tossing of firecrackers.

American light and heavy artillery opened fire immediatly plastering "No-Man's Land" with shells, while infantrymen jumped to their firing positions manning machine guns and rifles. The defenders located the advancing enemy by tracer bullets and by light exploding shells.

Only a handful of Japanese penetrated as far as the American positions, where they were quickly disposed of in hand-to-hand fighting.

Despite the Americans' fire, the Japanese pressed their attack for nearly two hours before retiring to their own lines.

As the front quieted down, with the exception of occasional American artillery fire, the officer commanding this sector of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defense described the current fighting as "a combination of the positional fighting of the World War and old-time American-Indian warfare. There is occasional frontal attacks along definite lines, supplemented by infiltration of snipers."

The Japanese are especially adept at sniping. Carrying only a handful of rice plus their arms, they sneak through the lines and hide high in the trees, and remain motionless for hours awaiting their chance.

The average Japanese is not an expert marksman, but their snipers are specially chosen crack shots. This American unit flushed six snipers out of a single tree yesterday.

Americans, on the other hand, have successfully staged numerous night raids across "No-Man's Land." One major, although frequently wounded, led repeated raids to gather prisoners and information.

Japanese Tricks Fail

WITH THE U. S. ARMY, BATAAN FRONT, Jan. 21 (Delayed)—The Japanese are trying every form of trickery against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's defenders of Bataan Peninsula—but the Americans refuse to be fooled.

Take, for example, the Japanese attempt to pass American sentries by dressing soldiers in American or Filipino uniforms.

The Americans discovered an infallible way to detect them due to the inability of the Japanese to pronounce the letter L, which they say as R. They simply pick a password with numerous L's, such as "lollapalooza."

Sentries challenge approaching figures and if the first two syllables of "lollapalooza," for instance, should come back as "rorra" they open fire without waiting to hear the remainder.

The Japanese also have resorted to one of the oldest tricks of Oriental warfare—the setting off of firecrackers throughout the night along several sectors of the front.

The idea is to frighten and confuse the enemy—but the Americans and Filipinos have refused either to be frightened or coifused. confused.

Japanese snipers are using flashless powder, which makes them difficult to detect.

Speed-Up in Ships for Navy Linked to 27,000 Warplanes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Overtime and speed-up plans already in effect will advance completion of warships now being built for the Navy by several months, Representative James G. Scrugham (D) of Nevada told the House today in opening debate on the $17,722,565,474 naval appropriations bill, largest in history.

As Chairman of the Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, Mr. Scrugham disclosed that "it is now the plan to slow down on the units the least advanced and to concentrate on the ones slated for commissioning in the near future."

He asserted that the Battle of Crete and the sinking of the British capital ships Prince of Wales and Repulse had demonstrated the superiority of air power over sea power, but added that "as long as our enemies may roam the seas with these heavily gunned and armored ships, we must have some suitable craft to pit against them, and to seek them out and destroy them in areas without the reach of aircraft."

At present, Mr. Scrugham said, the United States has 15 capital ships under way. The bill includes more than $300,000,000 toward their construction.

There are now 383 combatant ships building, he said, and 3,136 auxiliary and special type craft are under way. The new appropriations include provisions for additional nonrigid airships, barrage balloons, and completion of a 15,000-plane program for the Navy and Marine Corps. Mr. Scrugham added that "there is in the making, I understand, a program for a total of 27,000 naval airplanes."

The Subcommittee Chairman explained that the bill—"the most stupendous measure ever presented to a legislative body"—would be boosted to $20,000,000,000 by contract authorizations. He said that $8,206,760,385 would go to new ship construction and described the "special types" program approved by the House in a resolution Jan. 21 as "highly confidential."

Mr. Scrugham also told of a fund for building naval and air bases anywhere in the world that war might make necessary.

Besides the amount for new ship building, the bill calls for $1,339,113,068 for naval personnel; $5,083,185,348 for fleet maintenance and operation; $1,668,281,470 for aviation, and $585,525,246 for bases.

Air Line Turns Over Stratoliners to Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The War Department has announced that Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., had turned over to the Army its fleet of five Boeing stratoliners which will be used "for special purposes for which high speed and long range are essential."

The planes are being stripped of luxurious fittings to make full use of their full capacity and longest range for military purposes.

The War Department said that in appreciation of the Airline's "patriotic action," the Army had authorized an exchange of planes with equal seating capacity, of a type similar to those now being operated by TWA and other domestic lines.

Horses Give Automobiles That Old-Familiar Laugh

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 27 (AP)—The rubber situation bounced an order into the Omaha Horse and Mule Commission Company today, to wit: Three carloads of work horses, wanted in Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania—for delivery routes.

Britain to Ship Cargo of Wheat To Hungry in Greece

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Britain has authorized shipment of 8,000 tons of wheat to Greece to help relieve a threatened famine, it was announced today in the House of Commons by Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Welfare.

He said there was no guarantee the Germans would not seize the wheat but added: "We are in this case running the risk in view of the appalling conditions caused by the Germans in Greece."

Distribution of the wheat is to be supervised by the International Red Cross, he said.

He said Britain's general policy of refusing to allow shipments to be made to Axis-dominated countries remained unchanged.

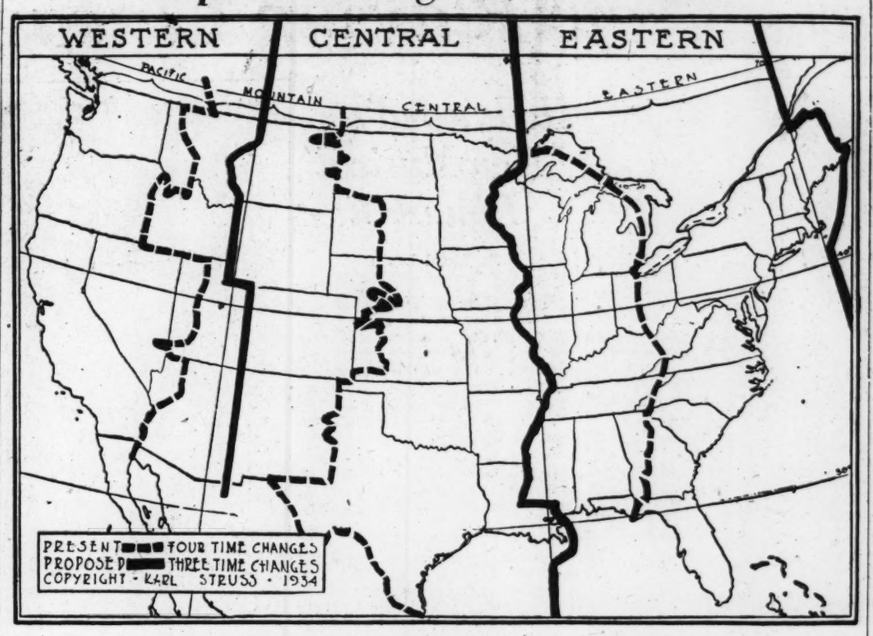
Rubber Allowance Coming For Makers of Girdles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — The War Production Board has announced that it would act within a few days to make a "limited amount" of crude rubber available for the manufacture of girdles, corsets, and other foundation garments.

Willard Helburn, Chief of the WPB rubber branch, said the amount to be distributed had not ben determined, but that manufacturers of foundation garments had assured WPB that substantial savings in rubber could be made by design changes and substitution of other materials.

Earlier, it had been announced that no rubber would be allotted for manufacture of girdles.

Proposed Change in Time Zones



Plan Would Increase Daylight Hours for Recreation

Map of the United States showing the three time zones, marked off with solid lines, which Karl Struss of Hollywood, Calif., proposes to give more daylight hours for recreation of the workingman, as well as more efficiency in business. The present time zones are marked with broken lines.

Simplification of Time Zones Charted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—A one-man crusade to "correct" the present time zones of the United States by realigning the four zones into three is the hobby of one of Hollywood's ace cameramen, who seeks not only to achieve more orderliness, but also to provide more daylight hours for recreation for the workingman, as well as for more efficiency in business.

The "crusader" is Karl Struss, whose top rank in his profession is indicated by his work behind the camera for Charlie Chaplin in "The Great Dictator."

"Some day the nation will come to it, so why not now?" asks Mr. Struss in continually peppering public and private personages with requests for support.

His plan calls for a closer adherence to meridian time by having eastern standard time embrace all the area east of the Mississippi River; central standard time, from the river to mid-Montana and the western borders of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico; and western standard time, the rest of the nation.

Trade Advantages Seen

Advantages, he claims, include: an equitable and more simplified compromise between sun time, geography, and political boundaries; minimization of confusion and inconsistencies over present zig-zag lines between zones; closer gearing of western commerce to eastern trade; and more sunlight for western afternoons.

Lives would actually be saved, believes Mr. Struss, pointing to national statistics that street accidents are 117 per cent greater in winter than in summer, between 5 and 8 p. m., due to less daylight.

Mr. Struss says his plan would also contribute to defense by encouraging more efficient use of daylight hours, thus relieving demands on electricity. In or out of the defense program, however, his plan would mean greater efficiency permanently for all business, he says, claiming it reflects more wisdom than does the present system.

Added hours of daylight for recreation and cultural development will mean more money spent, thus stimulating business in all levels of society, Mr. Struss also believes.

Improved Communication

Explaining the "haphazard" origins of the present system, he points to consolidation, in the eighties, of some 50 different railroad times into four zones, which have hardly been changed since.

"Communities soon gave up their prerogative to observe strict sun time and conformed to train time," he recalls. "Even if their clocks said noon when the sun wasn't exactly overhead, they preferred some semblance of standardization.

"Urbanization of the Western States and improved communication and transportation as well as the meridian mathematics involved, now call for immediate 'correction' through my plan," he holds.

Meanwhile, whether or not his plan is adopted, Mr. Struss backs national daylight saving through a Congressional Act or an Executive Order, as a step in the right direction.

For support, he points to "corrections" already made in the East and abroad, as in England, where daylight saving is year-round, with an additional hour "gained" under "summer time."

Short-Changing on Daylight

Mr. Struss first interested himself in the time problem in November of 1924, while going east. He noticed that just before crossing into Arizona the sun was setting at 4:30 p. m., but that just over the line it was setting at 5:30 o'clock, being then in the mountain time zone.

Since then he has become particularly interested in having California "stop short-changing itself in daylight," averring that better use would accrue from using that extra hour after noon rather than in the morning, when most Californians (always excepting the farmer!) sleep through at least one hour of daylight.

Since copyrighting his idea in 1934, Mr. Struss has advocated it high and low. President Roosevelt has acknowledged four letters; the Governor of California, one; the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce several; the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce, one, all with varying degrees of encouragement.

People Are Already Hunting For Substitutes for Sugar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—America's sweet tooth is today stirring the nation to seek out supplies of honey, maple sugar, molasses and corn syrups to supplement the 50 pounds-per-year-per-person quota to go into effect about the middle of February.

The American household consumed sugar last year at the rate of approximately one and one-half pounds a week for each member. As soon as 50,000,000 ration cards can be printed, it will be required to reduce its consumption to about one pound per person each week.

Leon Henderson, Civilian Supply Administrator, has figured that this will mean only about three-fourths of a pound per week for home use. The other quarter pound will be held back for home canning needs, for the Christmas holidays and for hotels and restaurants.

Full rules governing use of the United States' first consumer rationing cards will be made public in a few days.

Gave Hoarders the Cue

If Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard had not let slip in a radiocast with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt the fact that increased military demands for industrial alcohol and for sugar in lend-lease countries will mean shortages in the United States by the end of 1942, the rationing program would have been worked out before hoarding grew serious.

Now Mr. Henderson is telling hoarders that their stock will be taken into consideration when rationing begins, though no one has disclosed how this is to be done.

"I can't stress too strongly," Mr. Henderson said today, "that every housewife should begin to reduce consumption of sugar. Those who have hoards of sugar should stop buying and start using up their stocks, since they will not be permitted to get more sugar until their supplies have been reduced to normal proportions."

Mr. Henderson pointed out that every American can contribute directly to defense by reducing his sugar consumption. "The Army and Navy need alcohol derived from sugar to make smokeless powder. Saving on sugar means powder for our soldiers and sailors."

Clamp Down on Substitutes

Simultaneously, with its sugar rationing program, the Office of Civilian Supply probably will clamp down price ceilings on honey, molasses, and other sugar alternates. This will draw out of hiding supplies that might otherwise be held back for higher prices.

Hotels and restaurants in many parts of the country have already begun to "police" customers by restricting the amount of sugar served. Wholesale and retail grocers have been voluntarily restricting sugar sales for several weeks.

"Yes, we have no sugar," say signs on many sugar counters.

Mr. Henderson has not yet announced who will distribute sugar ration books to American families. He has merely announced that household consumption of sugar will have to be reduced from about 74 pounds per capita in 1941 to 50 pounds in 1942 and that consumption in industry will have to be reduced from 40 pounds to 27 pounds. Sugar consumption in 1941, however, was about 10 per cent larger than normal.

Conquered to Supply Japan's Army Needs

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Conquered peoples must supply the Japanese armed forces with foodstuffs, war supplies, and labor, an official announcement over the Tokyo Radio, recorded by the CBS listening station, asserted last night.

CBS quoted the Japanese Radio as follows:

"Mr. Kaya, the Minister of Finance, in answering the question as to what policy the Japanese Government should follow in Japanese-occupied territory, declared that:

"First, the foodstuffs and war supplies for Japanese fighting men should be supplied from the products of these areas where we have conquered, and that,

"Second, it is reasonable that the local inhabitants of Japanese-occupied areas should take the burden of furnishing labor and maintenance of order.

"Only in its manner and methods of asking natives to work and supply goods to Japanese soldiers we must be tolerant and patient, in view of establishing the greater Far East which lies before us."

Defense Workers to Get Defense Bonds for Ideas

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 27 (AP)—Defense bonds and stamps await Solar Aircraft Company employees with ideas.

Edmund T. Price, President, said the Company would inaugurate on Feb. 1 a system by which employees may submit suggestions or recommendations for increasing efficiency and production. The bonds and stamps will go to those whose ideas are put into effect.

Stiffer Allied Push in East Thought Due to Crush Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — A shift of greater Allied strength to the Far East was foreshadowed today as American, British and Netherlands East Indies authorities agreed that an aggressive defense in the South Pacific would hasten the defeat of Germany.

Still in accord that Hitler is the No. 1 enemy, Allied officials are now convinced that the Japanese must be stopped as quickly as possible if they are to be prevented from rendering important aid to the Nazis on a half-dozen vital sectors, according to completely reliable information here.

At the same time, it is learned that America's Far Eastern allies are pressing it to run greater risks in the conduct of the war in the Pacific on the grounds that America still has immediately available reserves of strength—particularly in the air—which it has not yet thrown into the fight. These allies are arguing that the all-out use of matériel by Japan must be met by a similar effort on the part of the United States, if the Allies are not to run far greater risks in the immediate future.

Draw Black 'If' Picture

Recent conferences among the officials of allied nations most directly concerned in the Far Eastern conflict have resulted in agreement that if Japan is not stopped within the next few months it will be able to do the following:

1. Hurl greatly strengthened forces against Soviet Far Eastern forces weakened by transfers to the Western Front.

2. Completely isolate Australia, thus depriving the Allies of the superb fighting qualities of the Australian soldier and eliminating an important South Pacific depot.

3. Send submarines and surface craft into the Indian Ocean, isolating India from the rest of the British Empire and seriously threatening allied supply lines to North Africa and the Middle East.

4. Close the Burma Road and immobilize through lack of equipment the millions of trained soldiers now under the command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

5. Bar American planes and warships from the Pacific west of a line running from Alaska to Samoa and passing only a few hundred miles west of Midway Island.

Puts Burden on U. S.

The present rapid Japanese advance toward hegemony in the South Pacific can only be stopped, Allied official sources are now warning, through the undelayed transfer of heavy American bomber, pursuit plane, submarine, destroyer and cruiser reinforcements to the threatened areas.

It is declared that the United States today has from 400 to 800 ultra-modern bombers and pursuit planes which could be sent immediately to the Netherlands East Indies and which would make an incalculable difference in the defense of those vitally important islands. Not only do American reserves make this possible, but present American production is such that these figures could shortly be doubled if this country were to make the all-out effort necessary to fly or freight the planes to the Far East, it is stated.

The criticism is made, however, that important American decisions are still delaped by red tape, lack of a sense of urgency and by the fact that it is difficult for Allied officials to know whom to see in Washington to present their case and to get things done.

It is alleged that the American planes immediately available for duty in the Far East are being held back on the "slim" assumption that the Japanese may attempt to attack the West Coast of the United States.

Japanese Attack Discounted

Allied officials of country and territory already under fire have expressed the opinion that a serious Japanese attack upon Continental United States is a practical impossibility at this time and that Americans should expect and be willing to take risks commensurate with those of the other powers fighting the Japanese.

It is pointed out that there are strong indications that the British have already made major sacrifices so far as their forces in Libya and the Middle East are concerned in order to reinforce Malaya and Burma.

So far as can be ascertained, Allied officials in the Far East do not consider that there is a present major demand for American troops in that sector, other than the manpower which would have to go along to operate warships and airplanes.

The urgency of the Far Eastern situation has markedly increased during the past few days with Japanese occupation of Rabaul on the island of New Britain and Kieta in the Solomon Islands. These landings directly menace the Torres Strait between New Guinea and Australia through which passes the bulk of present American shipments to the Netherlands Indies.

Secret Bombsight Used by Capt. Kelly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The late Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., and his bomber crew demonstrated the remarkable efficiency of a secret American bombsight, according to testimony reported to have been given to a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, was said to have told the Committee that Captain Kelly and his men scored a direct bomb hit on the Japanese battleship Haruna from an altitude of approximately 23,000 feet. Members of Congress said they were amazed that such accuracy could be achieved from that height.

The Haruna was sunk by three direct hits off Luzon Island in the Philippines on Dec. 10, in the early days of the war. Captain Kelly later was killed.

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Symphony Concert—New Plays in Chicago and New York—Radio

Arrau Heard In Concerto By Beethoven

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Just how many symphonies are written in the United States each year can be surmised, if not accurately calculated. Perhaps they come forth from the studios of music professors and others at the rate of one a month. In any case, they continually arrive; and if the total for 50 years were reckoned up, it would be a large number, though the bulk of them would figure in the period since the first World War. Then, take the whole lot together, perhaps but a single one of them has got any particular hold on the affection of the public, and that is the Symphony No. 5 in E minor, op. 95, by Antonin Dvořák, which goes under the designation, "From the New World," and which was recalled to the notice of the town at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night, Richard Burgin conducting.

* * *

Precisely how New-World the symphony is, has never been determined; but musicologists agree that it was composed in America, whether it partakes of the soil or not. It could have been somewhat thought out by Dvořák in his native Bohemia before he made his memorable visit to the United States, to add himself to the teachers of composition in the country. But again, if he had stayed at home, his Symphony No. 5 might have had an entirely different sound, if not a much different style, from what it has. It would have been plentifully Slavic, no doubt, and it would very likely have echoed Tchaikovsky even more than it does; and yet that languorous, lonesome down South-ness which is the one captivating element in it might have been absent. Indeed, it would almost inevitably have been lacking. For where else in all that Dvořák has written is the same thing found?

* * *

The work makes a sentimental occasion of any meeting of orchestral listeners at which it is performed, though a warm and gracious mood got possession of the people in Symphony Hall yesterday evening before the moonlight melody of the "New World" Larghetto began its sway. Really, the Romantic movement in music opened and culminated with the two principal items presented, the beginning being made by Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, op. 58, in which Claudio Arrau took part as soloist. Mr. Arrau went in for expression in his interpretation of the piano part of No. 4, though he forgot not to be brilliant at the same time. The concerto, treated his way, is all sultriness and perfume, as ingratiating as anything by Schumann or Debussy. Here is musical "atmosphere" a century before its time. In a word, Mr. Arrau makes himself out a poet and something more than an instrumentalist. He is the sort that can make conductor lead and orchestra play in keeping with his temper.

To note the first matter last, the program started off with a piece in three movements by Vivaldi; string orchestra, which meant a quartet of reduplicated voices, singing exquisitely in tune.

NBC

Jan Smeterlin

Pianist to give his final Boston concert of the season at Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening.

Bergschneider Art Shown

An exhibition of sculptures and water colors by Johnfried Georg Bergschneider is now on view in the shop of the Modern Home, Chestnut and River Streets. Mr. Bergschneider is a young artist who has studied in Boston. His art activities will soon be interrupted for he is scheduled to enter war service.

Both in sculpture and painting he works independently. His freedom from an established method, however, does not diminish his attention to discipline. Particularly when he models in the abstract manner does he favor the calculated method, the tidy, logical concise approach. There are figures that spring from cubist lineage. On the other hand there are carvings done directly on granite stones which have been rounded and smoothed by surf. Mr. Bergschneider has let the curved mass dictate its design, and has articulated but slightly on the surface. In this mood he stirs the imagination. He has been inspired, as many carvers of his generation are, by primitive statuary. A beaten copper portrait of Stravinsky, on the other hand swings Mr. Bergschneider into the class of suave, urbane studio sculptors. It is not uncommon to find ingenuousness and sophistication in the work of one artist today.

The water colors are made with a zestful brush, which records spontaneously some view which has struck the artist's fancy. They are free and fluid, and accentuated by the addition of strokes of the pen.

* * *

Sears Gallagher at Guild

Water colors by Sears Gallagher are to be shown for the remainder of this month at the Guild of Boston Artists. Most of the pictures portray scenes of Monhegan and the coast of Maine.

Sears Gallagher has long been held one of the outstanding contemporary etchers and aquarellists of New England. The Guild exhibition gives a comprehensive idea of his scope as a technician and his imaginative quality as an artist. He paints with conviction and with an established standard of craftsmanship. He imparts the idea that a picture should be articulate, well ordered in design, and tranquilizing in effect. While the moods of nature vary, Mr. Gallagher exercises a calming influence with his brush. He maintains a well-ordered design relationship and selects subjects in which the beauty of nature asserts itself with compelling modesty. The rocks of Monhegan figure commonly in his pictures, their smooth solidity, their gray and yellow and violet tones responding to the prevailing light and atmosphere. There is something stable and peculiarly of the essence of New England in the Gallagher landscapes which scorn excess, avoid spectacle, and sustain a polite impersonality. Mr. Gallagher belongs to the artistic lineage of Winslow Homer and John Singer Sargent, although his brushwork is less emboldened than the first, less articulate than the second.

Among the pictures at the Guild which hold interest particularly are "Spruces," "Fog," and "Fisherman's Garden."

* * *

Vasgerdsian Paintings

Oils and water colors by Harautin Vasgerdsian are to be on view at the Twentieth Century Association through Feb. 3.

This painter is a native of Armenia and his oils seem to have been painted in that country. They suggest a grandeur and picturesqueness which apparently typifies the atmosphere. Although Mr. Vasgerdsian paints with a thick application of pigment, his pictures seem different from those done by European or American painters in the same manner. They are Near Eastern in the effect of luxuriance and splendor. The place of residence has a good deal to do with the way he paints, for the water colors lose the Asiatic features entirely and become informal, records of everyday scenes after the American style.

* * *

Ivanov-Rinov at Vose's

On exhibition through Jan. 31 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square are paintings by Gouri P. Ivanov-Rinov.

Born in Russia, this painter came to the United States nearly 20 years ago. His training in art has been American although most of his painting shows the temperament and taste of the Russian decorative artist. The pictures in this exhibition show a flair for the dramatic, a taste for the scenic, and a tendency towards stylization. The subjects vary from Biblical themes to the theatrical and to landscape. Line seems the most effective instrument of expression. Colors tend towards neutrals and dark values. A handful of water colors shows the artist in another mood, which corresponds to prevailing fashion for painting rustic views.

D. A.

Hollywood's New Musical Bound East

By Lloyd Lewis

Chicago

Henry Myers, Edward Eliscu, and Jay Gorney, the same group of Hollywood song writers who sent "Meet the People" East last season, are now at the Studebaker with another musical production, "They Can't Get You Down."

Although this second effort relies upon the same fun-making spirit which made "Meet the People" a refreshing adventure in the theater, it is shorter on talent than was its predecessor, even if it is longer on backers.

Where "Meet the People" was produced, written, and acted by "unknown" youngsters who had been waiting vainly around the film studios for a chance to show their capabilities, "They Can't Keep You Down" has added Jack Kirkland of "Tobacco Road" and Dwight Deere Wiman, the Broadway musical comedy producer, to its corps of sponsors, and Donald Brian to its staff of performers. The heavy artillery serves only to slow down movement, and take from the production the fine edge of novelty owned by the original company.

* * *

What you now behold is a far more conventional affair, which attempts to embody in its plot such topical wit as it attempts, whereas "Meet the People" merely fired a series of sketches, blackouts, and iconoclastic songs at its targets. In fact, "They Can't Get You Down" is practically an attempt to stage a 1942 version of the great Kaufman-Connelly play, "The Beggar on Horseback."

It purports to show the success with which college students and young alumni rid their alma mater of its chief benefactor, the great publisher, who, in return for degrees, annually takes the most literary of the graduates and after publicly awarding him an editorship where fearless "truth for American youth" shall be his motto, proceeds to overwork and underpay him.

The youngsters do it by proving, on a fine Commencement day, that the publisher has been secretly financing the subversive German bund.

Mr. Brian plays the publisher and, with Bernie Gould, who plays a comic Nazi propagandist and blackmailer, constitutes the chief professional atmosphere of the evening, although there is in the cast a youngster, Eddie Johnson (a hold-over from "Meet the People") who dances and pantomimes brilliantly in the two chances given him.

* * *

Mr. Gould, who showed much promise as a comedian in the second edition of "Pins and Needles," is very funny and resourceful as he caricatures a scoundrelly Nazi masquerading as a Junker aristocrat. His is the dialectical and comic talent which make successful the production's best song, "Mittel-Europa," a satire on the Rhenish and Danubian schools of operetta sung to a haunting waltz tune.

Mr. Johnson has the evening's one creative imaginative moment, that in which, as a publisher's hack-slave he becomes deranged and is tormented, in dance, by the masked ghosts of the great lovers of history whose romances he rewrites.

Miss Shirley Van whirls brilliantly in a solo dance, but the rest of the young people neither sing nor dance nor act well enough to give the good score a chance. In fact their antics as college students make the production seem all too often to be little more than a bona fide college show.

Luther Greene's production of "Hedda Gabler," which departed from the Colonial over the week end is scheduled to open at the Longacre in New York Thursday evening.

Robert Davis and Barbara Scully

In "The Student Prince," which will play a return engagement beginning Monday, Feb. 2, at the Shubert.

'Café Crown' With Jaffe To Preside

By John Beaufort

New York

"Café Crown" is the stage name for a real Second Avenue restaurant famed in Yiddish theatrical circles. It is also the title of the new collection of jokes and anecdotes which H. S. Kraft has pieced together to recreate the atmosphere in which people of the East Side theater gather for refreshment, gossip, and pinochle. Friday evening, patrons of the Cort Theater were introduced to the Café Crown, about which Mr. Kraft has written with considerable good nature and whimsically.

It is the author's good fortune to have Sam Jaffe, an alumnus of the Yiddish theater, impersonating Hymie, the headwaiter, owner, message bearer, and general factotum of the café. Hymie is a sad, wise fellow, a philosopher whose observations are frequently true and funny. He is a "character." He insults whom he pleases and pleases whom he insults. Hymie's manner of locomotion is neither a walk nor a run but a compromise between the two. He is the busiest and most worried person on the premises.

* * *

Not the least of Hymie's worries is occasioned by the discovery that the production in which his friend, David Cole, wants money invested is nothing less than a modern dress, Riverside Drive, Yiddish version of "King Lear." Although Cole is a leading actor and director in Second Avenue theater circles and although Hymie has always backed Cole's enterprises, Hymie insists that he must draw the line at Shakespeare. Fortunately for Cole, his forgotten son by a brief marriage in Warsaw many years ago turns up at the Café Crown from Australia with just enough pounds to back "King Lear."

Cole is a rather preposterous "ham" who, nonetheless, stands for the traditions of the Yiddish theater and abhors its desertion by young Jewish actors and actresses in favor of Broadway and Hollywood. On the night that his "Lear" is to open, Cole discovers that the cinema is offering his new male star a contract beginning at $500 a week. Out of loyalty to Cole, the youngster has rejected the offer. The solution of this crisis provides the dramatic climax.

* * *

It is not an over-exciting situation and it serves to illustrate that the virtues of the play lie in the flavor with which the players do their roles. This flavor is represented by the playwright who has presented a Yiddish version of "Rain," the beggar who begs for $200, the producer of musicals whose latest song crib is "The Last Time I Saw Poland," the stagehand who has never been able to control his nervousness on opening night, the critic on a Yiddish paper who laments that his opinions are always printed two days late.

"Café Crown" is an uneven entertainment and it has been unevenly directed by Elia Kazan. The performance Friday night seemed somewhat unsure. The quality of acting varies considerably. In spite of shortcomings the play is diverting.

Morris Carnovsky acts the florid director in a legitimately "hammy" style. The character itself is inclined to become monotonous with its bombast. John Brone, Daniel Ocko, Paula Miller, Whitner Bissell, Solen Burry, Eduard Franz, Sam Wanamaker, Mary Mason, and George Petrie are capable in supporting roles.

Phil Baker

Comedian now exercises his talents as quizmaster of the "Take It or Leave It" show, Sundays, CBS-WEEI, at 10 p. m.

Midweek Prospects On the Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ernst Winkler, a former captain in the German army, returns to "We the People" to tell more about his four-year sentence in a Nazi concentration camp, tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9. Ted Husing, CBS sports announcer, is heard as narrator for "Report to the Nation's" account of Federal price control, from Washington, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah, and Estelle M. Sternberger, executive director of World Peaceways, are to be heard in a World Peaceways program for "Victory in the Pacific," CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Dean Dixon, Harlem-born conductor, will present the radio premiere of Paul Creston's "Pastorale and Tarentella," and Sibelius' Symphony No. 2, in D major, for the second of two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

On the lighter side Bob Burns will present Edna May Oliver in a comedy sketch, and Ginny Simms, vocalist, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Fibber McGee and Molly unfold the third chapter in the mystery of "Who Threw the Stone Through Mrs. Uppington's Window?," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Bob Hope and his company, with Robert Young as guest, will present their show before the personnel of the United States Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Xavier Cugat is to present a new "21 nation salute to the President" in the form of a conga entitled "Viva Roosevelt," in his "Rumba Revue," Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m. Gwen Davies, singer, and Walter Gross's Orchestra are embarked on a new service men's feature which will present recordings of songs to men in the armed forces, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Kay Thompson and Company, a musical variety program, is now to be heard on this evening with a new guest star policy. Paul Lukas, of "Watch on the Rhine," is to be first guest, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Puccini's "La Tosca" will be reviewed in the "Great Moments in Music" program, with Charles Kullman as Cavaradossi, Jean Tennyson as Tosca, and Robert Weede as the Baron Scarpia, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Thursday

Eddie Cantor will head an all-network program of celebrity talent beginning at midnight in a Birthday Salute to President Roosevelt. Among those to appear are Walter Winchell, Gertrude Lawrence, Maurice Evans, Dinah Shore, Kenny Baker, Ezra Stone, Carmen Miranda, Danny Kaye, Bert Gordon, Larry Adler, Glenn Miller, Fred Waring, Edgar Fairchild. NBC-Red-WNAC, Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 12 midnight.

Diana Barrymore and her father, John Barrymore, are to play the Balcony Scene from "Romeo and Juliet" in the Rudy Vallee program. Hattie McDaniel, Negro screen player, will be special guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Schumann's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, with Severin Eisenberger as soloist, is to be done in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program, CBS-WFEI, 4 p. m. Albert Stoessel, conducting Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta orchestral program, has programmed Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony and Ravel's "Mother Goose" Suite, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m. The First Piano Quartet is to present its eight-hand arrangement of Ravel's "Bolero" in a program of familiar favorites, Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Friday

The fifth British-American Festival program is to present Walter Helfer's Prelude to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which won the 1938 Paderewski Competition, and Gordon Jacob's Divertimento, conducted by Howard Barlow, CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

Boston Musician Lectures in South America

Nicolas Slonimsky speaks in Spanish to Instituto Norte-americano-Peruano at Lima, Peru. Seated at the table at the right are leading Peruvian composers: R. Beltroy, director of the Institute; Manuel Ponce, André Sás, and Theodore Valcárcel.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:15, 9:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:40.

Kenmore—
"Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 1, 4:35, 8:05. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "March of Time." 4:15, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
"Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Modern—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Calling Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—
"Kaltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbitt Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa," "With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "My District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Appointment for Love," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Suspicion," Gary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:50 and 8.
Orpheum: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Lydia," Merle Oberon, Alan Marshal and Edna May Oliver. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.
Brookline Village: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:50, 6:50, 8:55. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 2 and 8.
University: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, 3:50, 9:54. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:50, 7:50.
Codman Square: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7:45.

VERETT—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30, 7:30.
Park: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:58, 9:13. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Target for Tonight," 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 3:05, 8:50. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:55, 8. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:25, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Texas," William Holden. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:55, 8:20. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2:20, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 9:30. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry and Roger Pryor. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2 and 8.

Strand: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Gentlemen from Dixie." Jack LaRue. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2:09, 7:54. "Bad Lands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney, Randolph Scott. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell and John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Target for Tonight." 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "March of Time." 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:43, 8:03. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 2:10, 6:30, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

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MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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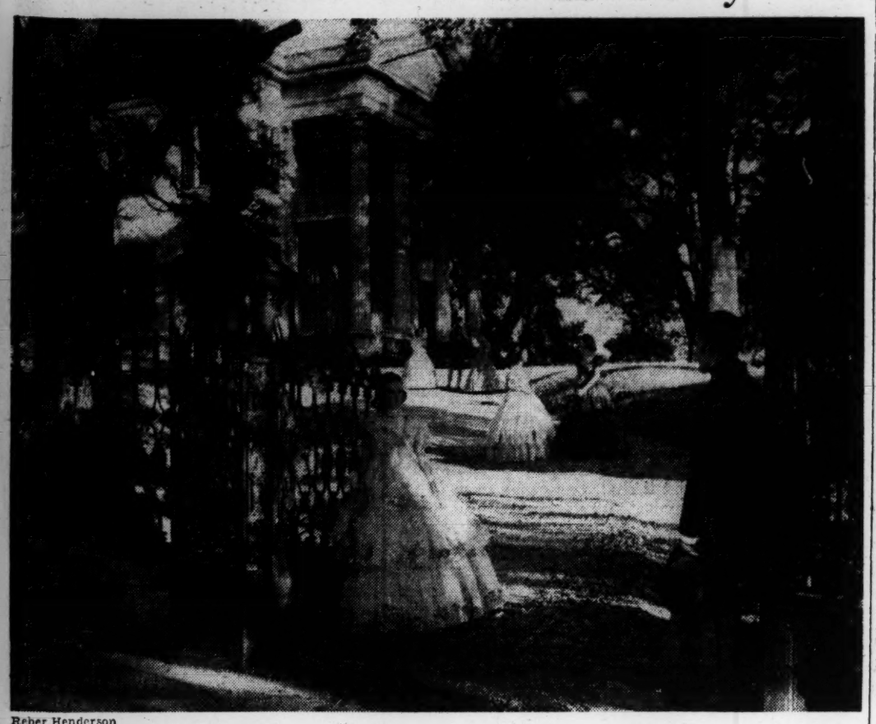
A Reminder of Ante-Bellum Days



Reber Henderson

Pilgrimage Time at Stanton Hall, Natchez, Miss.

Built in 1851, this home is now the property and clubhouse of the Pilgrimage Garden Club and is shown on its tours.

Good Neighbor Motif to Mark 'Charro Days'

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The annual international costume fiesta, Charro Days, to be held in Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 12 to 15, takes on added significance this year because of its place in the Inter-American good will program.

During the four-day fiesta Mexicans and Americans will take part in a merry round of celebrations which feature the wearing of colorful costumes.

One of the outstanding attractions of Charro Days is the spectacle of little children garbed in gay colors and striking designs of Mexican costumes. More than 6,000 children will take part in the Children's Parade.

The men not only wear the costumes of Old Mexico, set off by brilliantly colored serapes, but grow beards to match the costumes. These beards range from full and uncut brushes to match the peon costumes, all the way to neatly trimmed beards to set off the colorful Charro costume, the basic male dress of the event.

Costumes of most states of Mexico and many other nations of Latin America are worn by the women.

Other attractions of the fiesta are costume balls, parades of a type different from any others seen in this nation, displays of Mexican handicrafts, arts, and costumes, a Mexican village in which Mexican food is cooked and sold, dances of Old Mexico, singing troubadors, and an international rodeo.

The charm of the event lies largely in the sudden appearance on the street of an entire population of a city in costume, with a resultant feeling of fellowship and informality that has appealed to all the thousands who have visited Brownsville for the event.

Parks to Open

America's vast system of national parks will be open to visitors and vacationists during the present year. The war will in no way interfere with the scenic beauties and recreational diversities which these playgrounds offer. In answering the question regarding the possible closing of the national parks in 1942, W. Bruce Macnamee, chief of the United States Travel Bureau, said "I can definitely say that these parks will not close. The parks probably will be visited by more people than ever before seeking relaxation from war work. . . ."

River Cruise

Now that ocean cruises are practically out of the travel picture, vacationists who like restful days on the water can avail themselves of leisurely trips down the Mississippi River on the steamboat Gordon C. Greene. This paddle-wheeler is scheduled to make a spring-time cruise down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez to take in the spring garden festival. The steamer will sail from Cincinnati on March 7. The cruise will last 15 days.

Ban Is Lifted

Marine Studios, oceanarium located at Marineland, Fla., has moved the ban which prohibited amateurs from taking movies of the antics of the fish. Built originally as an underwater motion picture

Tourabouts

studio and designed especially for Hollywood feature productions, all experimental work now has been completed, and officials have declared open season on the thousands of brilliantly colored tropical specimens for 8mm. and 16mm. cameras. Thirty-five millimeter cameras, however, still are prohibited, except by special permission.

Travel Notes

Skiers who like their altitudes sky-high and their snow measured by the foot will find much to interest them in the new attractive folder entitled "Ski in the Canadian Rockies," recently issued by A. O. Seymour, general tourist agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad . . . Restrictions on automobiles and tires have failed to stem the tide of pleasure-seekers that still are pouring into Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Use of cameras aboard Pennsylvania-Central Airlines' planes have been prohibited for the duration of the war . . . New Orleans' Floral Trail is at its best during the middle of February . . . The 150th anniversary of the establishment of Raleigh as the capital of North Carolina will be observed during the week of April 26, with the largest historical celebration in state annals.

Making Room for Victory Vegetables

This year home gardeners promise themselves that they will raise all the food possible. To do so, most of us will reduce the space formerly given to flowers. We will want to do our share to make certain there will be foods enough for our allies as well as our own nation. We can grow our flowers in rows closer together; we can set annuals among the perennials in the border.

In this article we will discuss practical ways of raising vegetables and fruits so as to get the maximum crops from a small area. Naturally, we shall make doubly sure of thorough preparation of the soil; we shall buy only good seeds; we shall cultivate and weed faithfully.

First of all, most of us can grow carrots, beets, turnips, and parsnips in rows that are closer together than we usually have. One efficient method is to plant three rows 10 inches apart and then leave a path approximately 15 inches in width. One can hoe easily when rows are 10 inches apart while the plants are young, and as they mature, less cultivation is needed. Double cropping is important in the home garden. After the early spinach and peas are harvested, carrots, beets and turnips may be planted (during the first half of July in the latitude of Boston), for vegetables to keep in sand during the fall and winter.

Tomatoes in Demand

Tomatoes are a justly popular and valuable product, and this year we shall need many of them, because the Government presumably will send huge quantities to our Allies and forces because of their high vitamin content. If one has been growing them in square or circular frames, space can be saved by tying them to stakes, or by tying the main stem of each plant to a string or wire trellis.

For the latter method, the writer sets posts eight or 10 feet apart and runs a No. 9 wire along the tops of the posts, pulled as taut as possible. Plants are set 20 to 24 inches apart, and a sturdy string is tied around the main stem of the tomato plant and to the wire. Two or three dozen plants will yield an amazing amount of fruit. If water can be applied to the soil just as the green fruit is forming, and applications of water continued until ripening, it increases the size of the fruit, and hence the total crop.

Green peas are a favorite and not space-consuming if you plant something else beside them, so that when the vines have finished beaning another crop is ready for the space. The writer uses spinach, lettuce, and Swiss chard on one row of the dwarf type peas, and plants a row of cabbages beside the telephone peas which run on a ben wire trellis.

There's one little secret here. Take a rake and as the bush or dwarf type peas grow, go along the row and gently press the pea vines in one direction. Thus, if you push the vines toward the west, for instance, another crop can be planted on the east side, four or five inches from the roots of the peas.

Working Plan Needed

If space is at a premium, raise string beans on poles instead of the usual rows of bush types. Many people think nothing surpasses the old favorite, Kentucky Wonder. If you plant two hills (in the latitude of Boston) each two weeks early in May until mid-July, there will be a long beaning season with enough for a good sized family, plus plenty to can.

Sweet corn! No, we don't need to eliminate this unless space is very, very small. There are two or three things we can do to get more ears from the area devoted to it. Make the hills two feet apart this year, two feet each way, and permit only the three largest and most vigorous stalks to grow. This is assuming that one plants the small size Golden Bantam variety.

At the edge of the corn rows, on opposite sides of the patch, one can grow cucumbers and squashes. It makes no difference if the vines ramble off into the grass or a hedge, provided one makes a good, mellow seed bed so that the roots will find all the food and moisture needed to mature the crop. Some of the vines will wander in among the corn hills; this is an advantage, especially with cucumbers because it means the fruit matures more slowly and thus we have a longer season. If the squash is not planted until July 1, in the northern half of the country, it largely eliminates the danger of the squash bores.

Finally, it should be stressed that this year as never before, we need a working plan for our gardens. We need to be garden architects and make our blueprints so that before the season starts we shall know just how to use our available space.—**Haydn S. Pearson.**

A Tuesday feature

Nickel May Snub Dime Under Revised Formula

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The lowly nickel soon may contain more silver than its more lordly brother, the dime.

To save nickel, the Treasury would be permitted under pending legislation to make the five-cent piece one-half silver and one-half copper instead of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming told the Senate thta this would give the nickel about 38 grams of silver, compared with the 34 in the dime.

Pilot Training Program To Be Launched on Feb. 1

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The spring program of Civilian Pilot Training by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, revised to meet the requirements of the armed forces, will be launched on Feb. 1, it was announced last week by Charles I. Stanton, Acting Administrator of the CAA.

Dropping of the age limit of applicants from 19 to 18, acceptance of married men if their dependents have other means of support, and the signing of an affidavit by all air recruits that they will, at the completion of their course, make application to join an armed air service, or will seek an advanced CAA flying course, are among the changes in regulations.

The flight program will have the same scope as previous programs, Mr. Stanton stated. A total of 540 college units, 85 non-college, and about 700 flight operators will participate. The program calls for the training of 8,850 elementary fliers and 300 secondaries. Approximately 4,500 instructors, cross-country and ferrying pilots will also be turned out through the various advanced courses.

Fire-Spotting Taught

An experimental program of training for pilot mechanics for light planes for use in artillery observation has been started at Fort Sill, Okla., under the auspices of the Field Artillery and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The "putt putts" and "puddle jumpers" of the air, which have already proven themselves in this field, are being used at Fort Sill, with Col. W. W. Ford, himself a pilot, in direct charge of the program. The course is directed by Brig. Gen. George R. Allin, Commandant of the Field Artillery School. The first class consists of a group of field artillery officers and enlisted men, 90 per cent of whom are graduates of recent CAA pilot training courses.

The training is literally a cooperative venture between government and civil agencies. There are six civilian instructors in flying and ground school subjects, including four selected by the CAA from pilot-training schools, and two who took part in the Army maneuvers last year in connection with light plane tests.

Richard Alley, Assistant Chief of the flight section of the CAA Pilot Training Program, and Stanley Stelle, Asisstant Chief of the Maintenance Section, will supervise and assist in the preparation of special texts on flying and ground school subjects. In addition, the Piper Aircraft Company has contributed the services of one man to teach airplane maintenance and the Continental Engine Company has contributed an engine expert as instructor.

"These planes will be used as elevated and movable observation stations," Col. R. E. Chandler, Office of the Chief of Field Artillery, said in discussing the program: "Carrying a pilot and observer, they will operate in the air approximately above our artillery positions from which vantage point the observer will be able to adjust artillery fire. Both pilot-mechanic and observer will, of course, have training in field artillery.

"These planes must take-off and land from all sorts of terrain, and the pilot-mechanic must be able to maintain his craft in the field, just as the artilleryman takes care of his gun and motor vehicle. Average flights, we estimate, will be made from 5 to 15 minutes in duration, after which the pilot will probably have to land and hide his plane."

Success of the first class, it was indicated, would depend on whether training in this field would be expanded. The six-weeks course will give 50 hours of flight training and 25 hours of ground study.

La Guardia Expansion

La Guardia Field at North Beach, New York, which now has the heaviest air passenger traffic in the world, is to be increased 60 per cent in area according to plans now taking shape in the office of New York City's Park Commissioner, Robert Moses. The Field's current area of 558 acres is to be extended by 355 acres to give the future field on Flushing Bay a total area of 913 acres.

The future runway scheme under the expansion calls for four new takeoff strips, and the extension of the present runways by some 4,000 feet. The present runways are 6,000, 5,000, 4,500, and 3,532 feet, respectively. The expansion is expected by both the Park and Dock Departments to clear up certain details which may determine the ultimate limits of the airport's enlargement.

Filling for the new airport extension is to come, on the proposal of Mayor La Guardia himself, from the digging of the new Battery - to - Brooklyn vehicular tunnel. All earth not needed at Battery Park itself will be used to extend La Guardia Field and assure an orderly and economical expansion as well as protecting and guaranteeing the appearance of the surrounding parks, parkways and waterways.

Inglewood Wind Tunnel

Hard pressed aeronautical designers these days, it appears, are having all the experimental "tools" available nearby when possible in order to save time. Word has come recently, for instance, that among new construction which North American Aviation, Inc., has begun at Inglewood, Calif., is an elaborate wind tunnel. The tunnel is expected to be finished in January but five or six months of exacting adjustments to the turning vanes and balances will be necessary before it can be placed in use.

Other construction includes a new engineering building, and an advanced production building.

The wind tunnel will be 75 by 171 feet and will stand 30 feet high. An air blast of approximately 320 miles an hour will be generated by a 19-foot five-bladed propeller The tunnel will be of the single return flow type, with four 90-degree bends. Guide vanes will be used in each bend. The rectangular working throat of the tunnel, where wings and models will be tested, will be seven and three-quarters feet high and 11 feet wide.

Television Moves Forward With Exchange of Patents

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Television progress, apparently, is not to be hampered by the type of legal battles that marked the early years of radiocasting.

This was disclosed by the recent consummation of television patent interchange agreements between the Don Lee Broadcasting System and the Radio Corporation of America, according to an announcement by Thomas S. Lee, President of the Don Lee organization, which operates a television station in Los Angeles.

Negotiations for the exchange of patents were begun in 1939 when it became apparent that no one organization in the country held all the patents required for present day television.

The Don Lee patents cover the inventions of Harry R. Lubcke, director of television for Don Lee, and include numerous phases of the art, including synchronization, scanning, cathode-ray tubes, and the transmission of motion pictures as well as living subjects for both transmission and reception. The patents also cover methods and apparatus for both transmission and reception. The inventions go back to 1930 when television developments were begun by Mr. Lubcke for Don Lee, which is a 32-station network reaching from Mexico to Canada.

The license agreements are nonexclusive and non-transferable to the RCA from Don Lee in return for similar agreement to RCA for certain Don Lee equipment and a monetary consideration. Don Lee retains ownership of the patents and is free to license others.

Navy to Train Operators

The United States Navy is training personnel for the use of high frequency radio, presumably in the ultra high spectrum. This was disclosed by the opening of a Navy Primary School for Training in High Frequency Radio in Chicago.

The new radio school, in charge of Lieut. William C. Eddy, retired, is located on the top floor of the State-Lake Building. The course covers a period of two months and the Navy expects to get about 100 men in each class.

Retired, Lieutenant Eddy sought some way to continue to help his country. He offered his services as head of the new school and the Navy gladly accepted him. Lieutenant Eddy is a television expert and holds outstanding patents on sound amplifying and radio transmission equipment that is standard aboard submarines.

Balaban and Katz Corporation, owner and operator of television station W9XBK, fosters the training project. It has provided floor space, equipment and instructional staff at its own expense for the duration of the emergency. The television facilities of the station will also be available to the school.

Requirements for applicants are a high school education; an amateur Class A or B radio license; or, in case of lack of a license, the applicant must be actively engaged in radio repair or service work and have had experience in high frequency design and reception. All applicants will receive a classification examination in elementary arithmetic, algebra, geometry and radio, which, if they pass, will qualify them, even if they have none of the above mentioned qualifications.

FM Licensees

Newest FM licensee radio manufacturers, according to the recently issued trade directory of the Radio Manufacturers Association, include the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation, Electrical Research Laboratories (Sentinel), Galvin Manufacturing Corporation (Motorola), Garod Radio Corporation and Sonora Radio and Television Corporation. These new members are either producing or planning to produce FM receivers for the home.

Amateur Handbook Out

Publication of the 1942 edition of the Radio Amateur's Handbook —for 16 years regarded as the international standard manual of high-frequency radio communication—has just been announced by the American Radio Relay League. As is usual the Handbook contains a most comprehensive and authoritative coverage of the amateur communication field.

The editors of the Handbook were largely governed by defense needs in compiling the new volume. The general plan of the book has been revised to meet the growing need for a simple and mathematical, but thorough, text on the theory, design and operation of radio equipment, as well as to provide the constructional information on tested and approved amateur gear.

The first section, consisting of nine chapters, starts the reader with essential electrical fundamentals, takes him through the principles of vacuum tubes and their operations, transmitters, reception, power supplies wave propagation and antenna systems. The second part, dealing with construction, has eight main chapters on receivers, transmitters, modulation, ultra-high frequency, portable and emergency equipment, antennas and measuring devices. Four additional chapters on workshop practice, tube characteristics and miscellaneous data, operating and regulations are included.

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The Home Forum

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Which reminds me that I once wanted to be an inventor.

* * *

I suppose almost every boy passes through such a stage. Just what it was that started me on this tack I do not definitely recall. Maybe it was the daily excursion I used to make, holding Grandpa's hand, down to the depot to see the 5:38 go through. Sam Hayes, the engineer, was always watching for us; he used to lean out of his engine-cab window and wave a grimy gauntlet at me. Sam, as master of the iron Juggernaut, was to me a gigantic figure of power and might, a superman. I decided I would rather be a locomotive engineer than even a fireman or a policeman.

A little later, I was smitten with a fondness for things electrical. The house was cluttered with batteries, both live and dead, and with small motors and mechanical gadgets to be operated by them. I even undertook, in a moment of enthusiasm, to wind the armature of a small motor; but there must have been something wrong, for the thing would never run.

* * *

As I labored over these contraptions, my thoughts were on the career that lay ahead of me when I got to be a real engineer. Maybe I would be a civil engineer, or perhaps a mining engineer, or a mechanical engineer, or possibly an electrical engineer—though the last of these possibilities grew dim when my home-wound motor failed to run. It didn't matter much what kind of engineer. All of them seemed to lead lives of high adventure, surveying trackless wilderness and fighting off savages, or building railroads and bridges across wind-swept mountain passes and bottomless chasms; or else, in shop and laboratory, achieving the allegedly impossible against tremendous odds. I was reading Richard Harding Davis then, and it seemed to me that life must be pretty dull and stuffy unless one became a combination of engineer and fighting man, and went off to conquer and civilize remote areas of the earth's surface.

* * *

But, if my thoughts were on Davis and his heroes, my fingers were engaged with more prosaic things. It appeared that one did not attain the Olympian heights of technical achievement without some rather commonplace grubbing. There was a lot of spadework to be done.

I enrolled in manual training courses and went to work in earnest. I bought a set of instruments and spent many hours over a drafting-board. I loved it. The geometric precision of the figures, the clear definiteness of the lines in waterproof ink that flowed from my pen, the magic whereby an intricate and complex mechanism was revealed upon a flat sheet of paper, or a blue-print, held me fast.

Some day I would draw something that no one had ever drawn before. Some day an idea would come, an idea that would revolutionize a technique, and open up new vistas of industrial achievement. I would capture that idea on paper, and then it would be transformed into a working instrument of wood or metal.

Having drawn the things I was told to draw, I went on to make them in the shop. This was not so easy. I somehow managed to get through a course in joinery, and even to manufacture a magazine rack which occupied space in my house, in comparative uselessness, for many years. Then I took up wood-turning. The lathe was my undoing. Every time I touched chisel to a piece of stock, something outlandish happened. I broke up so much good wood that the instructor finally intimated he thought I might be spending my time more profitably elsewhere.

* * *

Thus ended my career as a technician. I gave up manual training and turned to other pursuits. Yet it was in this era of my experience that I made the only invention I have yet contributed to this mechanical age. Oddly enough, it had nothing whatever to do with technology. It lay in what might be called the culinary, rather than the mechanical field.

For it was I who invented the Eight-Eleven Long. You have never heard of it? It is, or was, a drink: a soda-fountain drink. There is no harm now in revealing how it came into being, though I told few people about it at the time. It was simply a chocolate ice-cream soda with a dash of banana syrup and three slices of banana in it. I stumbled upon the formula one day while working, during a summer vacation, at a soda fountain in Colorado Springs.

* * *

Mr. Walters, from the City Hall, had come in at the afternoon rush hour for his usual chocolate ice-cream soda. In my haste, I pressed the wrong plunger—the banana syrup was in the next container to the chocolate syrup—and put banana syrup into the glass instead of chocolate. Then, noticing my mistake, I put chocolate in the same glass. Of course, that wouldn't do for Mr. Walters; so I put the glass aside and made him a new drink.

After the rush was over, I noticed the glass with the combined syrups in it. Now, I have always liked bananas, and I flattered myself I could make the best banana syrup to be found at any soda fountain anywhere. So I put ice cream and soda water into the glass and was about to consume the mixture myself when I noticed half a banana on the shelf. I sliced that into the glass, and tasted the combination. It was delicious.

* * *

Next day when Bill Sharpe, a reporter on the Gazette, came in, I offered him one of these drinks "on the house." He thought it was great.

"What do you call it?" he asked.

"Eight-Eleven Long," I answered in a flash.

"Why?"

"That's a secret," I told him.

The name had just popped into my head, as a consequence of a code I had worked out for ordering drinks by numbers instead of by names. When the waitresses came up to order drinks for customers at tables, they just called out the code numbers instead of the full names of the drinks. Number eight stood for banana, and eleven stood for chocolate, and a "long" was a soda, as contrasted with a sundae, which was a "short." Thus, according to the code, my new invention was an Eight-Eleven Long.

Bill Sharpe passed the word around that we had a new drink at the fountain, and there was even a little squib about the Eight-Eleven Long in the Gazette. It became a popular drink that season. It is absolutely the only thing I have ever invented, so far.

* * *

Still, my hopes are not blighted. I may yet turn out to be a real inventor. Only the other day, I went to see a friend and found him bending over a drawing-board. He let me fool around with his T-square and triangle and slide rule, and it felt good. Maybe that wood-turning instructor who invited me out of his class was all wrong. Maybe I'm a mechanical genius, after all, and don't know it.

I got a gleam of encouragement not long ago when reading "The Crisis of Our Age," by Professor P. A. Sorokin of Harvard. This distinguished sociologist and philosopher remarks: "More scientific discoveries and technological inventions—especially the more important ones—are attributable to intuition than to plodding, mechanical sensory observations." And he quotes inventors as saying "they sometimes wake with a new idea, suddenly and quite unexpectedly—'in a flash'—either in a period of relaxation (for instance, when the inventor is in the bathtub) or when the inventor is engaged in a different kind of work."

Perhaps there is a chance for me yet. I thought I had outgrown it, but apparently I still want to be an inventor. Who doesn't?

REX MILLER

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"THE LADY AT THE TEA TABLE": *A Painting by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT is one of the most eminent American artists. Her life followed the pattern, in many respects, of a number of American painters who could not, somehow, become adjusted to life in their native land, and who accordingly elected to live abroad. Whistler and Sargent did that, thus depriving their own country of their inspiration and guidance.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1845, Mary Cassatt went as a child to Paris to live with her parents. She settled eventually in Paris, where she became identified with the Impressionists. The Frenchmen of the vanguard esteemed her and it is recorded that Degas, when shown a drawing by Mary Cassatt, declared: "I would not have admitted that a woman could draw as well as that."

Mary Cassatt was self-taught, studying and copying works of great masters in the outstanding European museums. She displayed more wisdom than many fellowcountrymen who traveled or lived abroad, but who somehow missed the main stream of modern art progress through choosing the tutelage of secondary teachers. Degas was her inspiration and her critic. From him she learned the importance of sound draftsmanship. With such understanding, she was safeguarded against the insubstantiality implicit in Impressionism.

The pictures of Mary Cassatt are different from those of the Frenchmen with whom she associated, for she remained calm, human, and motherly. While she acknowledged influences from the Impressionists and Japanese printmakers, she exercised great control, using derived features to her own ends. She was independent and uncompromising and a stern self-critic. Gauguin, when comparing her with the French woman Impressionist, Berthe Morisot, said: "Miss Cassatt has as much charm and more force."

Women and children, the mother and child, are the recurrent themes of Mary Cassatt's pictures. She painted them with sympathy and charm, characterizing them in homelike postures, in relaxed and natural attitudes. The painters of her generation found beauty in the unconventional; charm in the daily aspect; meaning in the simple life.

This canvas was lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to a comprehensive exhibition of the work by Mary Cassatt held at the Baltimore Museum of Art.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Worker in Wood

He never hurries when he works in wood.
He lays a gentle and deliberate hand
Upon these royal relics that once stood
And drew their meed of living from the land.
Alien are sound and haste to things that show
Such endless patience in their will to grow.

This cherry shook its snow upon the air
Long Mays ago, before its girth was grown.
This pine stood where the cliff was high and bare
And braved its thousand bitter storms alone.
This oak took root and held within its ken
Four generations of the sons of men.
So now he bends above each waiting board
And calls it back to beauty, stroke by stroke.
He tunes his heart to ancient secrets stored
Within the heart of cherry, pine, and oak,
And pauses in his work from time to time
To recollect a jest, or well-turned rhyme.

He runs a thumb along the curling grain
And whistles in a whisper to himself.
He straightens, smiles, selects a smaller plane,
And puts the large one back upon the shelf.
And, if you speak, he answers quiet-wise,
The seasoned strength of forests in his eyes.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

The Angels of His Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE hopeful and encouraging signs of the times is a reaching out on the part of an increasing number of people to a power beyond the human, in which they may find a refuge, guide, protector, and friend. This human yearning for something dependable on which to lean in trying times, for something stable in the midst of confusion, for that which will replace dismay and despair with confidence and hope, is understandable and reasonable. Further, it can be productive of results. Nearly two thousand years ago Jesus said (Matthew 7:7), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." These promises still stand. All through the years those who have sought God sincerely and humbly have found Him close at hand.

But how, someone may wonder, does God make Himself known to men in our day? A clear answer to this question is found in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There, on page 581, its inspired author, Mary Baker Eddy, defines "angels" as follows: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." That this definition is in accord with the Scriptural meaning of the word is evidenced by many incidents of divine guidance and protection related in the Bible.

"The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 308). Throughout the Old and the New Testament there are many references to angels. These heavenly messengers, "spiritual intuitions," brought comfort, guidance, explicit commands, and, when heeded and obeyed, never failed to bless. Jacob experienced a bitter struggle with a false sense of selfhood, of life as material, until an angel appeared to him. And not until he thoroughly understood the message and received God's blessing, would he let the angel go. Then he was transformed. "He was no longer called Jacob, but Israel,—a prince of God, or a soldier of God, who had fought a good fight," Mrs. Eddy points out in speaking of this incident on page 309 of the textbook.

In the twelfth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we read of the angel that delivered Peter when he was cast into prison, bound in chains. Because he listened and obeyed the angelic message, Peter found himself unbound and free. Angels ministered to Jesus after his vigil in the wilderness,—pure and perfect thoughts from God, which came to our great Wayshower at the outset of his wonderful career of service to mankind.

Today, as then, God, divine Love, reveals Himself to every honest seeker for Truth. To all who humbly and earnestly look to God for help, thus acknowledging His power, angels, "God's thoughts passing to man," bring the needed inspiration, direction, comfort, love, and protection. There is no situation too complicated, no sin too deep, no disease too hopeless, no burden too great, to be reached and healed by God, divine Mind. Even if the call for help is faint and hesitant, Love is always present, and he who turns to God finds Him near. The Father-Mother God is constantly blessing man, His own idea, and providing for his every need. But we must place ourselves in the position to receive the blessing. We cannot receive it by denying God's presence and power; but in reaching out to Him, no matter how hesitatingly, we put ourselves where we can receive and utilize the good that is always available. Then, encouraged and strengthened, we may increase our understanding of God until we know Him as ever-present Life and Love, and begin to appreciate the perfection of His creation, including man in His image and likeness.

Many of those who now on land, in the air, or on the sea, are doing their part in preserving the freedom and liberty so dear to all right-minded men, are proving repeatedly that protection, sure guidance, and safety are assured when thought is turned to God, and His righteous government of His own creation acknowledged. So did a similar turning to God deliver the Israelites many times in Biblical days.

The angels of His presence must be sought and made welcome. Then, in their radiant light, evil of every kind fades and disappears. When we strive to understand the heavenly message, as did Jacob, and drink deep of spiritual inspiration, as did Jesus, there will come to us "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Thus is God's love for His beloved child made known. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 9), is reiterated the promise:

O longing hearts that wait on God
Through all the world so wide;
He knows the angels that you need,
And sends them to your side,
To comfort, guard and guide.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish]

HÄNEN KASVOJENSA ENKELIT

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvän Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

YKSI AJAN TOIVORIKKAITA ja rohkaisevia merkkejä on se, etta yhä enemmän ihmisiä etsiskelevät inhimillistä korkeampaa voimaa, josta he löytäisivät turvan, oppaan, suojelijan ja ystävän. Tämä inhimillinen kaihoaminen jonkin luotettavan puoleen, johon voi turvautua koettelemuksen hetkinä, johonkin horjumattomaan sekasorron keskellä, johonkin, joka voi muuttaa hämmennyksen ja epätoivon rohkeuteen ja toivoon, on ymmärrettävää ja järjellistä. Sitäpaitsi, se voi saavuttaa tuloksia. Lähes kaksi tuhatta vuotta sitten Jeesus sanoi (Matteuksen 7:7), »Anokaa, niin teille annetaan; etsikää, niin te löydätte; kolkuttakaa, niin teille avataan.» Nämä lupaukset yhä pitävät paikkansa. Kautta vuosien, ne, jotka ovat etsineet Jumalaa vilpittömästi ja nöyrästi, ovat löytäneet Hänet lähettyviltä.

Vaan miten, voi jokut ihmetellä, tekee Jumala itsensä ihmisille tietyksi meidän päivinämme? Selvä vastaus tähän kysymykseen löytyy Kristillisen Tieteen oppikirjassa *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Siinä, sivulla 581, sen innoitettu tekijä, Mary Baker Eddy, määrittelee »enkelit» seuraavasti: »Jumalan ajatukset ihmiseen siirrettyinä; henkiset vaistot, puhtaina ja täydellisinä; innoitus hyvään, puhtauteen ja täydellisyyteen sekä kuolemattomuuteen, tehden kaiken pahan, lihallisen ja kuolevaisen tehottomaksi.» Että tämä määritelmä on sanan raamatullisen merkityksen kanssa yhtäpitävä todistavat monet Raamatun kertomat tapahtumat jumalallisesta opastuksesta ja suojeluksesta.

»Sielun-innoittamat esivanhemmat kuulivat Totuuden äänen ja puhuivat Jumalan kanssa yhtä tietoisesti kuin ihminen ihmisen kanssa,» kirjoittaa Mrs. Eddy (ibid., siv. 308). Kautta Vanhan ja Uuden Testamentin on monia viittauksia enkeleihin. Nämä taivaalliset lähettiläät, »henkiset vaistot», toivat lohtua, opastusta, selviä määräyksiä, ja missä heistä otettiin vaarin ja toteltiin, jättivät he siunauksensa poikkeuksetta. Jaakob kävi läpi katkeran taistelun väärän itseyden tunnnon kanssa, ja elämän kanssa aineellisena ilmiönä, kunnes enkeli ilmestyi hänelle. Ja hän ei päästänyt enkeliä luotaan ennenkuin hän täydellisesti ymmärsi ilmoituksen ja vastaanotti Jumalan siunauksen. Sitten hän muuttui. »Häntä ei enää kutsuttu Jaakobiksi vaan Israeliksi,—Jumalan prinssiksi, tai Jumalan soturiksi, joka oli taistellut kunnon taiston,» huomauttaa Mrs. Eddy, mainitessaan tätä tapausta sivulla 309 oppikirjaansa.

Apostolien Tekojen kahdennessatoista luvussa luemme enkelistä, joka vapautti Pietarin kun hän oli heitettynä vankilaan kahleisiin sidottuna. Koska hän kuunteli ja totteli enkelin tiedotusta, löysi Pietari kahleensa katkaistuina ja itsensä vapaana. Enkelit tekivät Jeesukselle palvelusta hänen erämaa valvontansa jälkeen,—Jumalalta tulleet puhtaat ja täydelliset ajatukset, jotka johtuivat meidän suurelle Tienosoittajallemme heti alussa hänen ihmeellistä kutsumustansa ihmiskunnan palveluksessa.

Tänään, kuten silloin, Jumala, jumalallinen Rakkaus, ilmaisee itsensä jokaiselle vilpittömälle Totuuden etsijälle. Jokaiselle, joka vilpittömästi ja nöyrästi kääntyy Jumalan puoleen apua saadakseen, täten tunnustaen Hänen voimansa, tuovat enkelit, »Jumalan ajatukset ihmiseen siirrettyinä», tarpeellista innoitusta, ohjausta, lohtua, rakkautta ja suojelusta. Ei mikään tilanne ole liian sekava, ei mikään synti liian syvä, ei mikään sairaus liian toivoton, ei mikään kuorma liian raskas, jottei Jumala, jumalallinen Mieli, voi siihen tunkeutua ja sitä parantaa. Vaikka avun pyyntö olisi kuinka heikko tai epäröivä, on Rakkaus aina läsnä ja ken kääntyy Jumalan puoleen löytää Hänet lähettyviltä. Isä-Äiti Jumala alati siunaa ihmistä, Hänen omaa ajatustaan, ja täyttää hänen joka tarvettaan. Vaan meidän on pantava itsemme asemaan, jossa voimme vastaanottaa siunaus. Me emme voi sitä vastaanottaa kieltämällä Jumalan läsnäolon ja voiman; vaan kääntymällä Hänen puoleensa, vaikkakin epäröivästi, panemme itsemme asemaan, jossa voimme vastaanottaa ja käyttää sitä hyvää, joka on aina saatavissa. Sitten, rohkaistuina ja vahvistettuina, voimme lisätä Jumalan ymmärtämistämme kunnes tunnemme Hänet alatiläsnäolevana Elämänä ja Rakkautena ja alamme antaa arvoa Hänen luomakuntansa täydellisyydelle, johon sisältyy ihminen, Hänen kuvanaan ja kaltaisuutenaan.

Monet niistä, jotka nykyään osaltaan suojelevat mailla, ilmassa ja merillä sitä vapautta, joka on niin kallista kaikille oikein ajatteleville ihmisille, näyttävät toistumiseen toteen että suojelus, varma opastus ja turva ovat taattu kun ajatus kääntyy Jumalaan ja Hänen oikeudenmukainen hallintonsa oman luomakuntansa yli tunnustettu. Samoin vapautti samanlainen Jumalan puoleen kääntyminen israelilaiset monet kerrat Raamatun päivinä.

Hänen kasvojensa enkeleitä täytyy etsiä ja tehdä tervetulleiksi. Sitten heidän häikäisevässä valossaan kaikenmoinen paha himmenee ja katoaa. Kun koetamme ymmärtää taivaallista tiedoitusta kuten Jaakob teki, ja juomme syvälti henkistä innoitusta kuten teki Jeesus, tulemme osallisiksi »hyvyyden, puhtauden ja kuolemattomuuden innoituksesta, joka tekee tehottomaksi kaiken pahan, lihallisen ja kuolevaisen.» Täten tulee julki Jumalan rakkaus Hänen rakasta lastansa kohtaan. Virren sanoissa (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 9), toistuu lupaus:

O syömmet kaihoten Jumalaa
Kautt' avaran maailman,
Hän tietää tarvitut enkelinne
Lähettäen heidät sinne minne
On lohdun, vartijan, oppaan puute.

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Three Who Worked That Finland Might Be Saved

JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG was not a great poet. There have been better poets in Finland, but none so revered as Runeberg. His *Songs of Ensign Stäl* became a popular epic as soon as it was published, for here was the war of 1808 in heroic proportions, written in the lives of the men—and women—who tried to save Finland. Each succeeding generation of Finns has been spellbound by these songs. My father learned them when he was a schoolboy, and he can still repeat them word for word. . . . They sacrificed everything in the fervent hope that Finland might be saved.

"I saw people who were able to do everything except betray their honor. I saw an army, suffering from cold and hunger, but victorious."

Runeberg appealed to the people as a poet. Snellman as a realist. When the *Songs of Ensign Stäl* appeared, Snellman was already at the forefront of Finnish life, at the critical moment when . . . the Russians were ready to crush anything that signified unrest. They ruled the country through the Swedish leader class. . . . The preservation of Swedish custom and tradition became the only care of the aristocracy. But the majority of the people—the peasants and farmers—were Finnish and spoke Finnish. There were few schools where they could learn their language, and often years passed by without any new Finnish books appearing besides an almanac and perhaps a book of sermons. The Russians approved the situation, the Swedish minority approved it, and the Finns did nothing about it until Snellman came upon the scene.

Johan Wilhelm Snellman—school principal, later a professor, then a senator—began the battle against this doom. . . . The battle became a crusade. Snellman began a newspaper, the *Saima*, and its voice "echoed through Finland to awaken the Finnish people from its sleep like the clarion call on judgment day." He knew there could be no nation where no national feeling existed; he knew that the living feeling of nationalism could not be kindled before the language of that people became the accepted cultural language. He forced the Finnish language into schools and law books; he preached a national culture. . . .

"Gentlemen! The magic Sampo which the *Kalevala* heroes sought in vain—the Sampo which was to bring them happiness, the magic secret which all men have searched for from time immemorial—this Sampo has now been found. It is not copper or lead; it is not gold or silver. It is—our love for our people!"

This love was made easier by the appearance of the *Kalevala*, the Finnish epic which appeared in print in 1835, collected from the *runos* of scores of singers in backwoods, primitive Carelia, and skillfully welded together by Elias Lönnrot, Finland's Homer. Its appearance signaled the rebirth of Finnish poetry, but, more than that, revealed to the Finns the culture which was their heritage.—From "Finland: Land of Heroes," by TORVO ROSVALL. (New York: Dutton.)

Black

Nothing is blacker than a pool
Holding a summer midnight star,
Unless tree-boles in sunlit snow—
These are the deepest blacks there are.

ELAINE V. EMANS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Industry's 'Peril Harbor' ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

America has suffered two Pearl Harbors in this war. A report on one of them has been issued by the Roberts Board and appropriate measures have been taken. There is danger that the lesson of the other "Pearl Harbor" may not have been learned, even yet.

This second disaster was on the industrial side and consisted in letting America's automobile factories in 1941 turn out next to a peak production of passenger cars and trucks instead of tanks and airplanes. The possible loss of the Philippines and Singapore may follow just as much from this mistake as from the military surprise at Hawaii.

We all agree it is no use now crying over spilt milk, and there is no use apportioning blame simply to find a scapegoat. But at the same time this is war, too. It is vital that mistakes, once made, are analyzed to see that they are not repeated. The brave men fighting against hopeless odds or making a last stand in the Pacific area, who look up into the empty sky and ask why their country does not send them airplanes deserve to have the full facts told about the situation.

The disastrous failure of the Office of Production Management in 1941 was pointed out consistently (if it is of any interest now) by the left wing and labor press. Whether they had a selfish or interested motive hardly matters now. The final incompetency of OPM was disclosed when, at the conference here with auto management in the week of Jan. 5, it was discovered that even then there was no final, detailed, overall plan for conversion and pooling of the industry's machines, dies, patents, skills, engineering and brains. It was OPM's knell. President Roosevelt appointed Donald M. Nelson to replace William Knudsen on Jan. 13 and OPM ended. Now a new setup is established whose success or failure depends almost entirely on whether three men, Messrs. Nelson, J. S. Knowlson and Ernest Kanzler are sufficiently hard-boiled and brutal to force a pooling of the whole industry to be operated almost as one war unit.

Word from Detroit is that automobile executives feel their case has been misunderstood, and that they were not responsible for the automotive "Pearl Harbor." This is in part true. The responsibility goes right up to President Roosevelt for not insisting on earlier action and for failing either to replace Mr. Knudsen or give him greater powers. The responsibility covers, as the Congressional reports show, half-hearted dollar-a-year men planted strategically right in OPM, who "subconsciously reflected," as the Truman Committee put it, their previous predilections. Of course public opinion was partly to blame, too. But all this does not exonerate the automobile industry.

The facts are that this war will probably be won or lost by production. The mainspring in America's production effort is the automobile industry. The burden put upon it this year is a terrible one, and can be expressed very simply. Before Pearl Harbor it was proposed that it should turn out $2,500,000,000 of defense articles this year. Now the figure has been jumped to more than twice that, five or six billions. The production battle of 1942, and maybe the war's outcome, stands or falls on whether this home battle in the automobile plants is a success or failure.

The question of whether it is a success turns somewhat on whether the mistakes in 1941 are understood and corrected. Fortunately for the country three Congressional reports have been submitted, that of the Truman Committee of the Senate, that of the Vinson Committee of the House, and the Tolan Committee, also of the House. The best of the three is the Truman report, but the three sum up into about the same picture and the same story.

The heart of this story is that arms production was given to the automobile industry as a sideline to its passenger-car production, and not made the center of its effort. Vital defense materials were squandered recklessly on cars. The industry was permitted to design new models, so ornamented with precious chromium that the trade called them "Christmas trees." Tools and resources of the competitive companies were not pooled. Whatever the technical faults of the so-called Reuther plan, put forward by labor in the motor car industry, it did call for the defense pooling and war use of idle equipment. OPM and industry rejected the plan.

The testimony of the Truman and other committees covers one damaging declaration after another by automobile executives, prior to Pearl Harbor, that they could not convert existing plants to war purposes. To take only one, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson testified that he had been told that "only 10 per cent" of a certain company's tools were capable of conversion. The Truman Committee is composed of 10 Senators. There is not a radical in the lot. They found unanimously that "it is quite evident that the information furnished to the Undersecretary of War by the automobile companies and the OPM was quite inaccurate."

The Vinson Committee cited dozens of big sideline defense contracts with the automobile companies returning over 20 per cent profits. The Truman Committee reported that the companies insisted on building separate war plants as a profitable side-line, while they maintained their near-peak production of passenger cars in their regular factories.

When Pearl Harbor finally interrupted the supply of rubber, and made conversion inevitable, the executives suddenly discovered that tools could be converted, although even then some came to Washington and urged further production of passenger cars. The Truman Committee found that "most" of their general-purpose tools could be converted. And it made this promise—that it will go back shortly to the auto industry and "will insist upon receiving an explanation from the parties involved, particularly as to the factual basis, if any, upon which they contended that they should be given millions of dollars to spend, over months of time, to create entirely new plant facilities instead of being required to convert a substantial part of their existing facilities to defense production."

It is well for the public to have this background, because Messrs. Nelson, Knowlson and Kanzler cannot achieve the goal of full war conversion if they do not have an informed and relentless public support behind them.

The Country Speaks: California

The West Rides Again ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

The sound of hoofbeats is heard again in the land, and the piebald pony and his mates are again taking on an importance that has been waning since the first duster-clad automobilist chugged his way up the dusty, rutty farm roads of four decades ago.

In defense of the Far West the cow pony and his descendants, plus the more carefully groomed Palomino, Thoroughbred, and even the Arabian from urban stables and country estates, are being prepared to play their part.

Cavalry new and old—meaning boots-and-saddles and roaring tank—patrols the Mexican border today as its predecessors have done many times before. Mexican troopers on the other side of the imaginary line wave greetings and shout, "Hi! Amigo," for the two nations are linked together as never before in opposition to aggressors from afar.

Ordinary citizens, those who refused to give up their beloved horses when automobile and truck swarms commandeered the highways in the last decade or two, those who merely took to the hills and the ranges for their riding, are volunteering their mounts and their skill for service that, it is apparent, only mounted men may perform.

A group of mounted volunteers hereafter will regularly patrol the "green Verdugo Hills" lying between La Crescenta Valley and the aircraft production area of Glendale and Burbank. Other hill areas command other vital defense zones.

Verdugo Hills are rugged and virtually uninhabited. They would make an ideal hideout from which to launch a "fifth column" attack against the vital airplane works. Parachutists landed on their crest would be hard to dislodge.

This particular group of horse-volunteers was formed at the suggestion of Bill Russell, foreman of the Onondarka Ranch, which lies at the foot of the Verdugos. The troop will operate under supervision of the Sheriff's department, will ride the hills nightly, and will be armed. Members will study fire prevention methods and will co-operate in all ways with the civilian defense program.

The Sheriff's Mounted Posse of Los Angeles County, in peacetime an honorary organization of men who love good horses and like to ride the hills, becomes an important force in these days, since many points in the zig-zag mountain ranges of that County are quickly accessible only to mounted men.

The original Posse of about 50 men is being expanded. Units of about 30 riders each are being added at Newhall and Altadena. Smaller groups in other areas are banding together, and will grow as word spreads that such an organization is functioning, and is needed. It is expected that hundreds of such possemen will be on call throughout the State.

Cliff Riley of the Sheriff's staff, Secretary of the Mounted Posse, expects the mounted volunteer force to reach the 200 mark in his county shortly.

Each rider will have as arms a 30-30 carbine and a .38 six-shooter.

Contact will be maintained with the Sheriff's headquarters in Los Angeles through 12 substations ranged throughout the county, each of which is in constant communication via teletype.

Many other County Sheriffs up and down California have Mounted Posses. Some of these, well-drilled in mounted maneuvers, make pretty showings in the parades and pageants which are still dear to the Californian heart. Costly, hand-tooled, silver-mounted stock saddles and bridles, upon horses chosen for the spectacular beauty and their spirit, mounted by riders decked in the colorful finery of the caballeros of an earlier day—these form a picture well worth the seeing, in peace times.

Now, temporarily at least, the pageantry and the finery are being put in the background by the plans for useful work to be done, work of an important military nature.

There is no rush or hurrah about the proceeding, any more than there is about the widespread civilian defense plan as a whole.

The calmness which tradition says was ever maintained in the pioneer West when there was a difficult job ahead, is prevalent now. False rumors about highways into California being blockaded, about women not being admitted to the State, and about restriction on movements of civilians, are to be offset by newspaper advertisements in many Eastern cities, telling of actual conditions. The advertisements were authorized by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The organizing of the posses, the formation of a State Guard, the training of many thousands of civilian defense workers—all this and much more—is only a throwback to the pioneer determination to be prepared whatever emergency might come.

The Old West rides again!

To Change the Subject:

Cookies for Soldiers ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

Seattle, Wash.—The Cookie Jar of the Service Men's Club of Seattle—which holds a hundred dozen cookies, is replenished ten or twelve times a day, and is never allowed to "go out"—has developed into much more than what its name denotes. It has become the touchstone between the outreaching friendliness of the community and the need of service men for such a boon.

From the "ladies of the First Methodist" to those of the Eastern Star, from "home ec" classes to the Silverdale's Woman Club, cookies come rolling in, regularly and scheduled, and not scheduled, at the rate of an average of 400 dozens a day. A thousand dozens over the week end is nothing, literally nothing by Sunday night.

The Cookie Jar itself, a huge glass container, occupies the center of an alcove facing the entrance of the Club. Every man passes it on his way to the recreation and dormitory facilities in the floors above.

The change from a training to an active war status early in December has not changed the function of the Cookie Jar. Leaves are shorter now and soldiers run in for only a few hours in a steady day-by-day flow. Cookies are taken out to the boys too in their camps on near-by hills.

Soldiers, it has been discovered, like their cookies dimensional, big enough to hold onto, and yielding several good bites a cooky. On the other hand they like them fancy with "things in 'em" like raisins, nuts and flakes of chocolate.

Cookies sent in, for all their quantity, have never diminished in fine quality and workmanship and come in heart-shaped, candy besprinkled, crisp and golden, and made with butter. "Nothing's too good for these boys" was the attitude during the first flush of cooky baking and "Nothing's too good for these boys" it is today.

And the soldiers appreciate the community attitude. A soldier from Langley Field, Virginia, wrote back that he would always remember Seattle by the kindness at the Service Club. Of which the Cookie Jar is the symbol.

One boy from a near-by Navy training base spent all his money during the first two days of his leave and was living on cookies until the hostesses discovered it and sent him out to a good dinner. The incidents that center about the Cookie Jar also come in hundreds of dozens.

The Cookie Jar has done as much for the community as it has for the service men. It has given thousands of women and girls a means for expressing what they feel in their hearts and it has given commercial concerns, such as flour mills, an opportunity to supply groups with materials.

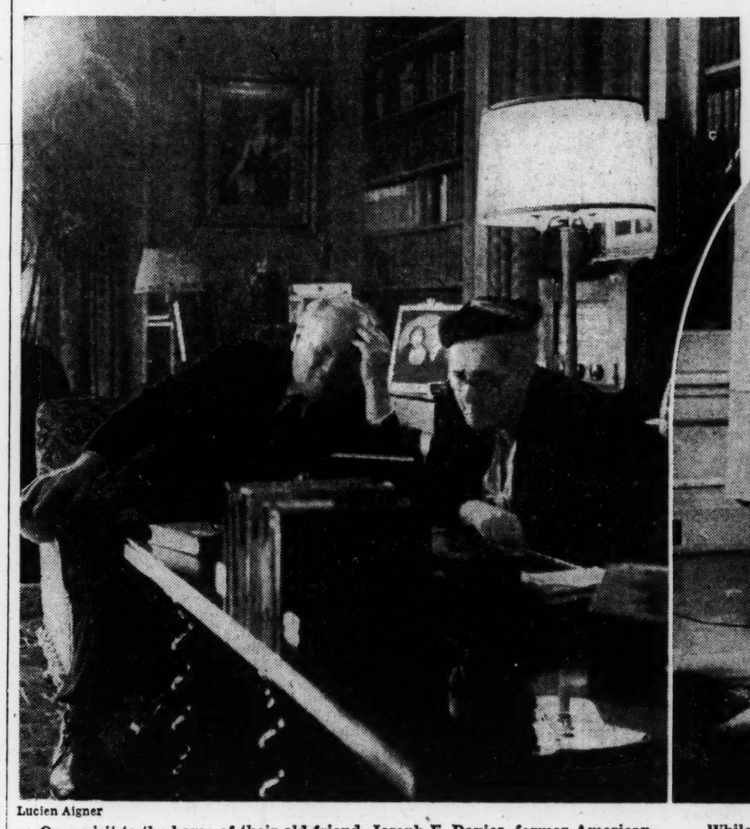
The Service Club itself is the expression of community gratitude. It was started with funds supplied by the City Council and is now supported by the Seattle Defense Chest.

Intimate Portrait of an Ambassadress

Lucien Aigner

At Home With Ivy Low Litvinoff, British-Born Wife of the Soviet Ambassador

Even the resplendent Russian Embassy at Washington can become homelike with Madame Litvinoff as its hostess. Above, she is shown enjoying a musical relaxation from her many official duties, against a backdrop of what Karl Baedecker would call the "gorgeous decoration" of the Embassy's grand ballroom. The Counsellor of the Embassy, Andrei Gromyko stands quietly listening to her playing. The furniture has slip covers because the grand ballroom is used only on State occasions.



Lucien Aigner

On a visit to the home of their old friend, Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia, the Litvinoffs find some rare books, which they pore over enthusiastically.

While relaxing in a simple flowered dress in the main living room of their private Embassy apartments, Madame Litvinoff writes letters to their children whom they have left behind in Russia.

Lucien Aigner

In the kitchen of her private apartments Madame Litvinoff makes up the menu for tomorrow with their personal cook, Minnie McNear, of North Carolina, who contributes the "you-all" atmosphere at the Embassy.

An Ambassador's wife shares in that favored American indoor sport: "raiding the icebox." With her is Nina Oumansky, daughter of the former Russian Ambassador, who lives with the Litvinoffs.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Tuesday, January 27, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Giving New Vigor to Religious Education: As the Joint Work Of Home, School, and Church

Religious Education and the Schools—3

By Albert F. Gilmore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In two previous articles, the thesis has been advanced that, due to apparent causes, interest in religious education in the schools of America has impressively declined. There has been a marked and, it seems, deeply regrettable departure from the standards of faith and worship held by the forefathers and from the means adopted for inculcating love for spiritual reality in the minds of youth through educational processes.

This proposition fairly raises the questions: Is this condition beyond the possibility of correction? Is there no practical means of recovery of the spiritual animus which generally pervaded education in the early days? The answer is affirmative. There is a way back, if only the importance of the return be clearly recognized, and if there be readiness to take the road back and keep it, even though the journey implies giving up certain experiences held as highly pleasurable, as necessary to the full enjoyment of the abundant life.

Three Factors

Three factors enter prominently into the plan of recovery: the home, the school, and the church. Each of the three has a highly important part to play in this effort at recovery, and there must be cooperation as well as individual participation, in order to work the desired reform.

First, the home. The truth expressed in the familiar adage, "as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," has never been disproved. On the contrary, it has been proved indisputably true in directing the mental trend of countless children.

Childhood is the formative period of character. The unfolding child mentality is constantly reaching out for new impressions, is progressively gaining acquaintanceship with the world of sense. It is creating for itself its own universe of sense perception. The child mentality is constantly reaching out for new impressions, is righteous character building. The mental state is most plastic in childhood. The influence of home, and especially of the mother, determines in large measure the type of the adult mentality, and this means the character of the individual.

No influence is comparable with that of home. No responsibility is so great as that of the parent. No words are so potent, no example so impressive as those of the parent in the tender years of childhood. The evidence is unmistakable that the parental sense of responsibility has waned. The lure of sense pleasure has weakened the parental desire to bend the youthful twig in the direction of the true character which makes for upright Christian citizenship.

There is no possible overstatement of the weight of the home influence, no measure of its value when exercised in the ways implied in Christian teaching. It was a little child that Jesus set in the midst of his disciples querying as to who should be greatest among them. He knew so well that it was the childlike thought that was most ready to accept the precious truths he was giving to the world, as it was the child thought that was most willing to obey.

This lesson, taken at the fullness of its meaning into the home, bends the child thought to that which is best, most loving, kind, and true in the long years ahead. The words of the immortal Lincoln should be treasured in every mother's heart, "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." The young twig was turned by his mother in the direction of the universal qualities which have made his name immortal among all lovers of truth and justice.

I vividly recall a statement Mr. Roger Babson made to a group of Harvard students on a Sunday afternoon in the long ago. In impressing upon his hearers the value of true knowledge and of parental influence in shaping the direction of the child thought, he related the following incident. On a recent visit to a western city he had inspected a new bank building in which had been erected an up-to-date vault. As he was examining the department devoted to safety boxes, he remarked about the perfect security which the improved mechanism provided. The custodian, turning to him, said briefly, "The security here depends not upon this mechanism but upon what I learned at my mother's knee." The instruction received from his mother had determined his character, for it had taught him the importance of integrity, of truthfulness, of reliability.

Similar instances are as immeasurable in number or in importance. No opportunity is comparable with that of the mother to lay the foundation of sterling character. No teaching is so permanent as that of early childhood when the lessons are indelibly etched upon the plastic and eager mentality. Does it not follow that no responsibility is so great as that of the parents in turning the child thought toward that which is good and true, and therefore permanent?

Separation Of Church and State

The second instrumentality for recovering that which has been lost, namely, interest in things of the Spirit, is the public schools. In co-operation with parents the public schools become a very important factor in traversing the way back. There are phases of this situation which at first seem somewhat difficult. The provision that looks toward separation of Church and State enters the picture.

The query arises: How can public schools, provided and supported by taxation of the people, engage in religious instruction without violating this provision? The primary purpose of this wise provision to separate Church and State grew out of experiences in the Old World where the State Church became the dominant factor in the entire social pattern. It was to avoid the possibility of duplicating this system that led the Founding Fathers to adopt the position of separation between religion and government.

It seems, however, that the major purpose of this position has been to avoid the promotion of doctrinal teachings, a situation which might tend to arouse antagonism among the differing denominations found in every community. No one should be given advantage over another in the promulgation of its specific creed. This situation has discouraged the use of the Bible in public schools and all reference to religion **per se.**

Thus in a sense the public schools, devoid of religious teaching, have become godless institutions. The education imparted often has a vein of ethics and morals, but it lacks the animus of spiritual inspiration. It thus misses the most important subject in all educational programs, instruction relative to the infinite Father, the Almighty, the creator of all reality. And many a child whose home is equally godless goes into the world with nothing of the guiding star of true religion to safeguard his human experience.

Spiritual Inheritance

The third channel for recovery is the Church. The Bible contains a glorious pattern of instruction in righteousness whose golden threads may readily be revealed to the inquiring eyes of youth, if the approach be made skillfully; and this revelation would cross the lines of no Church creed. These truths are universal, ever present, the spiritual inheritance of every child of God.

It certainly behooves the social order into which the child is projected to provide the way of obtaining that which is divinely his. The only question that can be raised is the method to be employed. How can it be done without creating disturbance among the various groups? A method still in the experimental stage provides for release of the pupil for one hour each week, to be devoted to the study of religion; the particular pattern is to be chosen by the parents. This has succeeded when earnestly undertaken, but as now administered the plan leaves much to be desired.

As this teaching is optional, many parents have not taken advantage of the opportunity and the child remains at his regular tasks. An adequate course of study in the Bible has rarely been developed and as a result the teaching has been somewhat desultory, without definite aim. It should be stabilized, probably under the authority of the Church, and given definite direction. It seems that the school authorities could well provide for transportation of the children to the respective quarters where this teaching is given.

Helping Parents to See

Moreover, explanation to the parents of the great importance of this instruction would result in greatly diminishing the number of the negligent. If parents and school authorities co-operate with the Church, there can be developed both an adequate curriculum and a capable teaching corps.

Thus the Church comes to the forefront in the revival of interest in religious education. The instruction provided in the Sunday School may well be supplemented under this plan by adequately ordered teaching during a school day. The Church can do much to encourage it. The parents' association can be inspired as to the priceless value and the practical aspects of such education. If a modicum of the attention now given to secular education could be given to the most important of all education, knowledge of God, of man, and of man's relation to God, juvenile delinquency would be greatly lessened if not entirely eradicated and the penal institutions would have many fewer inmates.

One of the acknowledged weaknesses of modern society is the increasing volume of juvenile crime. The situation is little short of appalling. Radio and newspapers are recording it day by day. Yet the one remedy is approached with overcaution, if approached at all. A nation endowed with the genius of progress in as many directions as is the United States, and in as great a degree, can scarcely adopt a position of defeatism toward so great a need as recovery of the spirit of religion. And most assuredly the place to begin is with the children of today who will be the citizens of tomorrow.

Democracy can be made secure only by preparation of the prospective citizens upon whom will fall the duty of protecting and administering government in accord with its purposes. A citizenry trained in the basic teachings of Christianity is the only safeguard for tomorrow. Democracy is a state of mind to be understood, cherished and defended. That defense must be promoted through the great, universal teachings set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

The Education Page is publishing articles on religious education in six issues, from Jan. 13 through Feb. 17. Of three articles contributed to this discussion by Mr. Gilmore, this is the last. The discussion continues next Tuesday.

"Still Govern Thou My Song"

So prayed Milton in Book VII of "Paradise Lost," calling upon Heaven to help him sing his message of truth to those who would receive it, even though they might be few. The singers in this picture are some of the Curry College Choristers, a group of students at the Curry School of Expression in Boston, Mass. Choral singing at Curry is an extra-curricular activity, but seems a natural one among students of the speech arts. The Choristers have already served at special programs at Christmas and other seasons, and are now working on Easter music. The Curry School is a senior co-educational four-year college granting degrees, and offers, in addition, speech clinics and summer sessions in various parts of the United States as well as summer theater work.

Through the Editor's Window

Facing the Wind

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Think and Thank."

There is a satisfying phrase, I said to myself. I had for many days been mulling just these twin activities in my thought, almost to the point of setting down a few sentences in this column; for since certain commodities had threatened to become scarce amidst our abundance, I had found new refreshment in a self-assigned exercise of actively being thankful for each of the many everyday things I had long taken for granted but knew many warring countries to be largely without. "Think and Thank" put the experience concisely into words.

But today such a column will not be written. "Think and Thank" caught my eye in the table of contents of a new book just in for review. I turned to the chapter of this title, read a little; turned back to the foreword by Dr. Karl Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then the preface and introduction by the author himself, and (barring the usual sturdy yet interesting interruptions of a live newspaper office) did not stop until I had finished the book. For me, it was that kind.

* * *

So you must know about a really good book of sound common sense, deep humility, and true wisdom—a little book of only 137 pages, highly readable, and particularly fine, we should say, for young men. "New Strength for New Leadership" (Harper & Brothers, New York, $2) is by Erwin Haskell Schell, a professor at M. I. T.

"Few teachers have maintained such an intimate relationship with present and past students as has Professor Schell," writes President Compton. "This book is the outgrowth of his periodic personal letters to them. It is inspirational and full of practical wisdom of satisfactory living. It will grow upon you as you read it, as it grew upon me."

These chapters of quiet analysis discuss the kind of responsible leadership one loves to see expressed by men and women of ability. Within the compass of this column we can only list a few of Mr. Schell's guideposts. For inspirational and thoroughly helpful discussion of them, one must turn to the book itself.

* * *

First among qualities out of which comes "new strength for new leadership" is the ability to "think and thank." "A strong sense of ever-present thankfulness, to the man of parts, is more than a logical state of mind," Mr. Schell says. "It is a clear necessity to his fullest development. When we feel thankful . . . we are prompted to reciprocate, at least in some measure, for the good fortune that is ours. We want to do something about it. So to the degree that thankfulness infuses our temper of mind, do we in turn infuse our efforts and our influence with a constructive, positive, progressive quality."

Humility is his next "strength" for new leadership. "True humility is awareness of the responsibilities which talents inevitably impose. True humility is forgetfulness of all but the opportunity to use these gifts to the full." This chapter, titled simply, "When Talents Come Natural," is lasting treasure.

But the analysis goes on. "Buoyancy," an eagerness to advance to the limit of one's powers, is followed by a chapter on having faith in humanity, which is described as "a capacity to think historically," "an abiding faith in growth." Willingness to let things unfold—how often we need to guide ourselves in this direction when we are helping along a situation! Another necessary quality is that we "feel essential." We must know that we are doing "a precious thing that is ours to do," and therefore have a strong sense of obligation to do it.

* * *

Having richly analyzed these five qualities, Mr. Schell goes on to discuss how they are "nourished." For the person of ability is always a person of unusual activity, he reminds us. "Work and struggle" he sees as of the essence of human purpose. "As the strong man rejoiceth to run a race, so the man of parts delights in getting deeply involved in problems . . . he wants to get into trouble."

This constructive activity, this urge to set things to rights, needs encouragement, needs the perspective that comes from other people's views, the spur of other imaginations, needs wisdom, and the saving grace of variety. Mr. Schell discusses these, and the enrichment which comes from affectionate relations within the home and family, from the influence of a good woman, from the balance and quietness of communing with nature and with the beauty of men's handiwork, from the worth of avocations which engage the whole man, widens contacts and gives rein to creative abilities.

The "key to master craftsmanship in administration," gaining a wisdom and insight that enable one to exercise one's fullest powers, has all down the ages come most surely from a study of the Bible, he declares. The leader "is always stationed where action is most intense, horizons are farthest and danger is greatest. Yet he is no less human than his followers. He too needs a higher direction and support. Not to feel this need is to be lacking in humility which is the beginning of downfall." But for the talented, religion provides "more than guidance and strength." It "multiplies effectiveness" through bringing about a new spirit which binds leader and led—"a spirit of devotion."

Mr. Schell calls true leadership the ability of "getting into trouble for others." And it is when we get into trouble for others "that we need new strength," he maintains—and leaves with us an unforgettable challenge—to "rise to difficulties."

A Tuesday Column

Berea's Opportunity School For Southern Highlanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berea, Ky

Believing that men and women beyond formal school age should have an awakened desire to reach forth for the highest development, and that many mature mountain folk long for a chance to explore the field of learning, Berea College has pioneered in adult education with a unique system called the "Opportunity School." The uncertain educational system—especially in some sections of the mountains where it isn't compulsory to finish the first eight grades—encourages a low degree of literacy. People past eighteen, many times, haven't a fair chance for further mental and social development. It is for this group in the Southern Appalachians that three weeks of January are set aside at Berea every year.

This year is the seventeenth anniversary of the school, which began as an experiment with a group of 23 men and women in 1925. There are no educational requirements for joining these classes that meet around a friendly fireplace in one of the campus buildings. There are no grades, no credits, no books, and no final examinations for this informal group which right now is spending the three weeks of Jan. 2-26 together listening to lectures on most any subject from appreciation of American History to the technicalities of raising chickens; learning new songs, new games, new faces, and "swinging from one good time to another" with folk dancing during social periods. This group has been perpetuated and strengthened by the zeal and enthusiasm of those who have told others, and right now, as every other year at this time the place is humming with activity.

The pattern for the Opportunity School for adults was initiated in Denmark with the folk schools. Berea's school has had groups ranging in ages from 18 to 80, with an average age of between 30 and 40. The roster of the Opportunity School has included all degrees of mental attainment from those who could write their names with difficulty to those with a college education. Most of the "pupils" have completed only eight grades. The nature of the programs gives opportunity for development and more abundant living to men and women who have reached a certain maturity whether they be low or high on the scale of education.

Although the classes and activities do not follow the regular pattern of college life, the Opportunity School has been planted in fertile environment and flourishes as a coherent group even among the two thousand people making up the regular Berea College Community.

Meals in the college dining rooms are at special tables for this group where gay, friendly conversation may go on between a miner and a mother of six, or a farmer and a winder in a cotton mill. After the meal everyone dons an apron to help with the dishes. Informal in every sense and informal in every activity, the group is quickly socialized into one big family of men and women, old and young, directors and students.

The morning is filled with "classes," 45-minute lecture periods prepared by various faculty members and with various interests in mind. Twice a week the history of the Bible is taught by a local minister. Strange but fascinating doors are opened in a chemistry laboratory. Lowly things—weeds, for example—are made beautiful through the eyes of an art teacher. And terms like "healthy soil" and "paying chickens" are introduced by agriculture professors. Of such is the morning session.

Learning to wire a house, or make a table, or weave on a hand loom, or maybe learning to write English are some of the activities of the afternoon. "I was certainly surprised to find out that iron rust can be used to make beautiful dyes," said one woman whose interests centered around the home. A man, perhaps forty-five, took lessons in written English, and his first letter was one sent to his wife; his second, to the President of Berea College.

On through the three weeks we see these people—most of them married, most of them toiling in mountain homes, all of them eager for an opportunity to go on "learning."

How the Swiss Handle Religious Instruction in the Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Religion is not a subject for Sunday instruction only, in Switzerland. It has a place in week-day instruction besides. And it may well be that this religious instruction in the schools is one of the fortresses of Swiss defense. At any rate, it tends to make the average Swiss think of God and of man's relation to God as something natural. A stranger cannot but be struck by the frequent and very natural references to God in the Swiss press and in public utterances of Swiss officials:

In a country of divided religious faith, this question of religious instruction in the schools might appear to be charged with difficulties, for 57 per cent of the population is Protestant, and 41 per cent Roman Catholic, the remaining 2 per cent unclassified. Of the officially recognized state churches, the Reformed Church (Protestant following the teachings of the reformer Zwingli) and the Roman Catholic Church are the principal ones. The clergy of both these churches are paid by the canton, but since the Swiss Constitution guarantees freedom of religious faith, the rights of conscience of those who belong to no state church are protected.

In both Protestant and Catholic sections of the country the schools set aside time for one or two lessons a week in religion, which, though not compulsory, pupils are expected to attend unless excused on request from their parents. Protestant instruction is sometimes given by the teacher, but more generally by the parish clergyman. For Catholic instruction it is the parish priest.

While in the cities there has been a tendency (fostered partly by the Socialist Party) toward an irreligious spirit in the schools, this is not the case in the country schools. The more reverent attitude there toward religious instruction reflects something of those times about a hundred years ago, described by the popular Swiss writer, Jeremias Gotthelf, when religious instruction was the chief purpose in going to school, and to know the catechism by heart, a little spelling and some simple arithmetic was all that was expected of a peasant child.

This instruction in the schools reaches many more young people, of course, than do the Sunday Schools. Many of them are not deeply interested in religion and after finishing school become even less interested. But the Bible is not an unfamiliar book to them, and in time of spiritual need they are likely to turn to it. This is of great importance in a time of national stress, when the spiritual strength of the people is fundamental to the security of the nation.

Ruth and Henry Steiger

The Thing and Its Symbol

Basic English

Thirty-fifth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever considered how it was that we came to use words at all? How such a phenomenon sprang up in all the races of mankind? What is behind this spontaneous similarity?

Ogden and Richards in "The Meaning of Meaning" have reduced this bewildering question to a simple situation which is present in all phases of communication. Words are symbols whereby man attempts to convey his thoughts to other men. The situation of putting a word to a thing involves three features—human thought, the thing it is considering, and the name it puts to that thing.

The authors of "The Meaning of Meaning" have made a diagram to illustrate the relationship between these three. They have represented them as the three corners of a triangle. At the top is man's **thought** through which the **thing** has to go before it can have a name. The **Thing,** or **referent,** is in one of the other corners, the **symbol** or word in the other. For example at the top of our triangle we might draw a man's head to represent human thought, in one of the other corners we might draw a cat as the thing we were aware of in the outside world, in the other corner we might write "cat" as the name which recalled the thing to our minds and those of our fellow countrymen.

There is no connection between the **thing** and its **name** except through man's thought. The base line of the triangle therefore is not drawn.

It is easy to see what confusion would arise if we did not rest upon this assumption. What would happen if we did mistake the word, or name of the thing, for the thing itself? Considered objectively we congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we would never be likely to fall into such a foolish trap.

Yet if we examine the history of our language and its effect upon men we shall see how common this error has been throughout, and perhaps, if we are honest, we shall recognize something of a carry-over even in our modern world.

Gone are the days when unscrupulous people could terrify the ignorant with magic words which were believed to have control over their destinies. But do we never fall under the spell of powerful words? Words which we have never taken the trouble to analyse—words whose vague meaning fill us with expectations or dread—words whose meanings fall upon our emotions rather than upon our thoughts?

In the world there are still people as unscrupulous as the witch doctors who terrified the ignorant of old—persons who would use our lack of mental alertness to prey upon our emotions for their own ends.

The presentation of this symbol situation is of basic importance in the teaching of language to young children. Not only its assumption, but constant exercises in making its practice clear should be given to children throughout the period when they are becoming conscious of the workings of language.

In my next article I will give an account of how this symbol situation has been presented to a group of children from four to seven years. From thence I will proceed to an account of how this aspect of language ties up with our next list from the Basic English vocabulary—that of the pictured names.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Note for a Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Upon my window ledge the snow
Holds stenciled footprints of a bird,
Small, chaste, and delicate as though
He printed each white, fragile word
In symbols which would let me know
That valley lily roots have stirred.
Now as a writer I must show
Something more than what occurred
So that the printed lines may flow
With music that the heart has heard.

Hazel Harper Harris

Labor Education Booklist

A "Suggested Read List" in a 32-page stapled mimeographed booklet is available for 15 cents from the American Labor Education Service, Inc., 437 West 59th Street, New York. This list, edited by Elinor G. Black, is made up of titles of novels, plays, biographies, and poetry, dealing with social and economic problems. It is a fascinating and illuminating list, and the comments of the editor add appreciably to the well selected titles. Of interest to adults, college students of economic and social problems, and to high school social studies teachers. Out of such a list, a brief and specially chosen group of books suited to high school age could be made up. The American Labor Education Service also sends out a mimeographed "Labor Education Guide" of current titles and study materials, for an annual subscription price of 50 cents.

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Today's Woman

NYA Centers Alter Work To Fit War Demands

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If they didn't all want to learn to run a typewriter, how much easier it would be," sighed a teacher at the National Youth Administration Center of New York City.

"Does that seem to be the only machine our girls are interested in operating?" I inquired.

The teacher replied despondently, "I'm tempted to think so."

The above conversation took place two years ago. But how radically different today's story is!

"Are typewriters the only machines in which girls are interested?" E. K. Delp, Director of the Work Experience Center of the NYA at Astoria, Long Island, repeated my question in astonishment, and then replied emphatically: "Well, I should say not! They're interested in learning to operate any machine that will help them find their places in the scheme of things. Come on," he invited, "I'll show you some of the things they're doing now that they've never tackled before."

NYA Photography Workshop

The NYA is now training girls to take the places of men in machine shops throughout the Nation. "There's nothing hard about it," declare these girls as they operate the machines at the Work Experience Center at Astoria, L. I., N. Y. Of course they are trained by experienced instructors (circle) before they are allowed to use the machines. There is no guesswork at NYA Centers. The girl at the right is using precision instruments to check parts for national defense equipment. The student below is listening intently while an instructor explains how to use an oxyacetylene torch.

Upholster Chairs for Army

As we passed the upholstering department, two girls were putting the finishing touches on a beige leather club chair. "These chairs are for the Army," Mr. Delp told me. And then he added, "Girls work here until they are experienced enough to take jobs in upholstering shops."

As we walked on, Mr. Delp continued, "American girls are beginning to think along industrial lines as they never have before. Ever since the first notice that girls were to be trained in the NYA sheet metal, welding, machine, and inspection shops appeared in the papers, we have been swamped with applications. One American-born Chinese girl wrote that such was exactly the kind of work she wanted to learn. One woman telephoned and wanted to start training immediately. I explained that there were certain formalities, such as an age limit. But she came right back and said that wouldn't bother her for she was a girl in her early forties!"

"What is the age limit?" I wondered.

"At present, it's 17 to 25," he said.

By that time the tap-tapping of the hammers in the upholstering shop had given way to the clanking of machines in the sheet metal shop.

At Ease With Machines

I stopped to visit with one of the girl operators and she promptly told me, "There's nothing hard about operating this machine. I'm snipping this metal to make feet on clothing lockers. First I put it under here," her blonde curls dropped forward as she squinted to see that she had the metal in the right spot, "then I press down on this treadle." Quickly she pressed with her right foot and the machine nicked out a corner of the metal. "And that's all there is to it," she looked up smiling. She was as much at ease as a woman is who places cloth under the needle of her own sewing machine and then releases the presser-foot.

Our next stop was in the welding shop. Here the air was alive with the steady blowing sound from dozens of oxyacetylene torches. They cast an eerie blue glow over the place. The workers, both boys and girls, were clustered around those using the torches.

This type of welding is highly specialized work. It calls for steady hands and excellent eyesight. But once the art is mastered, the remuneration is above the average. Expert welders are greatly in demand for building ships, tanks, and planes.

As one of the shop foremen passed from group to group, I questioned him as to the skill and adaptability of the girls. "They are doing splendid work," he assured me. Then he picked up a piece of metal that had just been welded. "This is a beautiful job," he declared, and then added, "This girl just started yesterday morning."

Even my inexperienced eyes could see how neat the work was. "Which girl did it?" I inquired.

The instructor pointed out a small, brown-eyed youngster. I went over to visit with her.

"Once you get the feel of the torch, it's fun," she stated. "I tried to be a stenographer, but the routine of office work was something I couldn't stand. This sort of thing requires real skill, and time goes so much faster here in the shop."

I admitted that humping over a typewriter all day can be real work. And then the young welder suggested that I try her torch.

Dons Coat and Goggles

Someone lent me a long white cotton coat, someone else donated a pair of goggles, and I sat down at the iron bench. When the torch was placed in my hand, and the foreman explained how to adjust the flow of oxygen and acetylene gas through the two petcocks, I suddenly remembered the burnt wood outfit that I once owned. Welding does remind one of the art of burning wood. Your eyes, protected from the glare by smoked goggles, can look steadily at the searing blue flame that plays upon the steel. To hold that flame a split second too long in one place means a hole burnt through the metal—which, alas, is exactly what I did!

In the machine shop, we stopped to watch a girl who was making armor bolts. The whine of the powerful machine as it cut the steel away in fine shavings made the work seem awesome. But the young worker was proud of "her" machine and its products. "I've been running this one for over a week now; later they will teach me how to operate others," she said. "This machine makes bolts to go into ships. They have to be just so," she informed me as she carefully measured the big bolt that looked like spun aluminum.

But in case her measurements are not absolutely accurate, the bolt never reaches our shipyards because girls in the final inspection department detect any imperfection.

As I watched the girls of that department bent over a long counter, measuring with their precision instruments the finished products, I wondered about the requirements for this particular type of work. "You should know something about mathematics so you'll be able to read the gauges; and then you must have good eyesight and plenty of patience," I was informed by one of the workers.

Serving Their Apprenticeship

Walking back through the big shops, noticing the many girls in their trim khaki overalls bent over the machines, I realized that this is just a streamlined version of the old apprenticeship method. These girls receive $25.20 for 160 hours of work per month. At a cafeteria in the building, they can get a substantial lunch for 10 cents. The majority of food served is purchased from the Surplus Commodities Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The NYA has over 600 Work Experience Centers scattered throughout the United States. In these centers the daughters of America are learning that there are many different kinds of machines for them to operate. And still more important, surveys show that once they have mastered the operation of these machines, industry welcomes them with open arms and generous pay checks.

'Who's New Club' Finds Friends For Seattle's Newcomers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The Who's New Club of Seattle which at the end of its third month had 400 members and about as many ramifications, sprang from the need of lonely, stranger women for the companionship of other women. It began in October and January counted its members from 31 states and three foreign countries.

It was Constance Patterson who gave it its start. Miss Patterson is hostess for the department store of Frederick & Nelson and her work is to call upon strangers, tell them about the store's services and offer its facilities, a not unusual promotional activity.

Needed Friends

But the job got too big. With the rapid growth in population caused by the heavy centralization of defense industries and military units here, the work of visiting strangers got out of hand. Newcomers were everywhere. Some were brides. Others were women whose husbands were in Alaska. Many had left pleasant homes to be crowded into housekeeping rooms. Not a few were resentful toward the City, finding it unfriendly with no one coming to call. They wept on their caller's shoulder, they were that lonely.

When Miss Patterson proposed a Who's New Club as a solution and the store management agreed, it was resolved right there that it was to be a sincere social venture and not a promotional one. The store had its own auditorium and ample tearoom facilities which could be utilized. If the venture brought patronage to the store, well and good, but it must be wholeheartedly an effort to meet a community need.

Small Nucleus to Start

The Club started with a nucleus of known newcomers with the Store supplying postage, stationery, meeting place and nursery service. A full-page advertisement featuring a baby peering out and asking, "Are you new, too?" listed services and invited strangers to join Who's New.

At the first meeting tea was served, but after that no leavening was needed. Women were registered by states and that helped with such starters as "What part of Kansas? . . . Bozeman! Why I have an aunt living in Bozeman."

But this was needed only at first. The Club has progressed along broader lines. Members who know what it is to be strangers in a strange place are eager to find newer comers than themselves. Loneliness and resentment disappear as they find others to help.

Outsiders often wonder how so many scattered women with such different backgrounds manage to get together so happily. The answer is that no one thinks of herself or her neighbor as either "the Colonel's lady" or "Judy O'Grady."

The Club meetings, twice a month, also serve to get strangers acquainted with their environment. Maps are used and sight-seeing points explained. Clubs and theaters have already extended hospitality. How to go about skiing, how to learn and where to go, are explained. Those who were Girl Scout leaders "back home" are given opportunity to lead again.

Members have no obligations and there are no elected officers, only, for convenience, an appointed board, which changes each month. On their registration cards newcomers state their interests and accomplishments. With members chosen from this list, a rousing Christmas party was put on with a play written and produced by the Club's own talent.

Comradeship and Her Own Fine Example Are A Mother's Best Allies in Child Training

By Dorothy Hunt Smith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Modern Wife—4

Years ago, in Andover, Mass., there was a little old woman who used to frequent the Inn. She spent hours each day sitting in the lobby where she involved in conversation some of the parents of boys who were in school there. As you may surmise, she was a woman with a Message. And the message was: "Go home."

This little woman felt that she was making a valuable contribution to society by prying parents loose from their children and leaving the children free to develop by themselves. The more you live around growing-up children the more you feel that parents are a hazard which most children survive incredibly well. You become convinced that the best advice a parent can have, particularly a mother, is not to hover.

The worst hoverers of course are mothers with only one child. As the family increases, the anxious care usually diminishes and by the time the third one arrives the first child is usually quite free to develop normally. Now of course proper maternal supervision can be the strongest influence for good in a child's life. But the modern wife has learned that such supervision is not restrictive or possessive. It is based on the calm assumption that the child is loving, intelligent, and resourceful. Given the opportunity—and the opportunity means a happy, normal family life around him—he will teach himself by imitation and experimentation most of the things he needs to learn.

In early years children are perfect barometers of the home atmosphere. Hence the mother's most important task is constantly to improve and enlarge her conception of home. As she does this the child's development will be joyous and free. And she herself will learn that the modern wife's greatest discovery is that there is no such thing as a "problem child," only a "problem parent."

Dickie Has a Motive

"Dickie has been dreadful this winter. He behaves beautifully with the nurse, but the minute I come in he starts to make a scene."

Dickie's mother had been busy with War Relief work all winter and when her afternoons were free she was likely to go calling or up to the club for a bit of bridge. Dickie was left completely to the nurse, who was excellent but who could never take the place of mother. Dickie had found that the only way to capture his mother's attention when she returned was to be naughty.

The first lesson for any mother is to love her child much and rightly. The child needs attention. If he gets smiles and approval and comradeship when he is playing happily in his pen or in the yard, he'll feel encouraged to keep on. And it isn't the time-limit of the attention that matters, it's the intensity. Fifteen minutes of complete absorption in the child's activity is worth a whole morning of half-hearted, absent-minded visits which irritate the mother and do not satisfy the child.

"That's all, dear. Mother must do her own work now. If you do your work and let me do mine, then we'll have time for a half hour of reading before Daddy comes home."

Definite Statement Helps

There is a definite statement of the fact that this play period for Mother is over, a feeling of grownupness in the fact that both have work to do, a suggested program for the child, and a reward at the end if the program is complied with. Mother has now made a promise and Mother should keep it, if the child does his part. If not, the child should be told clearly, but not crossly, why the reading was not allowed, and then no arguing permitted.

What should the modern wife teach her child? The fundamental lessons haven't changed much with the passage of time, though fashions in manners and conversation may have.

First and foremost the child should learn obedience. And he should learn to think for himself. These two characteristics may seem contradictory, but they aren't. Thinking for himself should contribute to obedience if the habits of thought are rightly directed. Both these lessons are more easily learned if the parents have a satisfactory religious belief. The child who learns obedience to his human parents and to God has gone a long way on the right road when he is old enough to manage his own affairs. Any parent whose moral standards include honesty, loyalty, humanitarian instincts, can do much to start his child's thinking in the right direction.

There are also more mundane matters that require attention. When these helpful habits are learned early, they become instinctive and they give pleasure to the child and to those around him. We've always referred to these habits as "table manners," "household manners" and "guest manners."

At tea one day, two women were discussing a third one—not an unusual occurrence. But the nice things they were saying are unusual enough to be recorded.

"I always love to call on Mrs. Jefferson, her little girl is so polite."

"How does she do it? I never hear her speak to the child about her manners."

"I know. I always make my Billie be polite to people whether I like them or not, but he never does it without being reminded."

"And I keep after Sally at the table all the time, but it doesn't do any good."

Mother's Example Important

What bad manners in the mothers are indicated by these comments! Nagging domination and social hypocrisy are not good ingredients for home life or outside relations. And Mrs. Jefferson's success had never been attained in those ways. I've never heard her say anything unkind about anyone. It isn't surprising that her child expresses natural friendliness to everyone who comes to the house.

"But how about the hand-shaking, the curtsey, and that direct look at the person she's greeting when she speaks the name? How did you achieve that without conversation?" I asked her.

"Oh, there was plenty of conversation about it," she laughed. "Only we had the conversation when we were alone, and preferably just before the guest arrived."

"Don't tell me you rehearse it. It always seems so spontaneous."

"No, we don't rehearse any more. It isn't necessary. The handshake is imitating the grownups, so that was easy. The curtsey she picked up at school, and it was such a hit that she naturally kept on with it."

"But how could you rehearse the direct look and the spoken name?"

"Well, we made a sort of game out of it. First I told her who was coming, whether she had any children and anything I thought it would interest her to know. Then we pretended I was the guest and she was the hostess. I rang the bell and she went on from there."

Bickering Eliminated

Much of the bickering about table manners can be removed by giving the question careful thought before the big moment arrives. The child will learn his first table manners while eating by himself. At this time the instruction can be done quite painlessly and the child made to imbibe it almost unconsciously along with the chopped spinach. As soon as he comes to the table with others, he will have his next lesson from them, and woe to the careless mother or father who has been leaning on his elbow, or refusing to eat everything that is put before him.

"Excuse me," "Thank you" and "Please" are absolute essentials that will not need to be mentioned frequently when the grownups use them often. Clean hands and face before every meal are based on thoughtfulness for the pleasure of others at the table. And lastly, it's up to the mother to be a constant mediator in the conversation. She should not allow either the other grownups or the children to monopolize the table-talk. If she is aware of her responsibilty she can direct the conversation so that everyone has an opportunity.

Fourth of six Tuesday articles.

Home Rink Is Skating School—Mother Teaches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She loves outdoor sports, she loves to be with her children, and she loves to work professionally, so Mrs. Cedric Seager of Winchester, Mass., teaches tennis in summer and figure skating in winter, not only to her children but to their friends. The tennis lessons, given on the court at the family's summer home in Rockport, are secondary, while the skating, an outgrowth of the rink in the backyard of their Winchester home, is her chief interest.

"I don't claim to be a real professional, you know," Mrs. Seager explains. "In fact, my daughter Lulu, who is nine, is probably a better skater than I am right now, but it doesn't matter what I can do; it's what I can get the children to do. I teach only girls, from about eight to twelve years old, and as soon as they skate better than I do, I graduate them and tell them to go to an expert. I've skated all my life except for the years we lived in a warm climate, but I don't think I've had a dozen lessons all told.

Daughter Good Publicity

"I got my job at the Winchester Country Club because they thought Lulu was a good skater and asked who taught her—but I got everything out of Maribel Vinson's book. While I was busy with Walter, who is three now, I practically taught Lulu out of my bedroom window."

Mrs. Seager has never taught school, been a camp councilor or even been to camp. She learned about children from her own.

She takes pupils as soon as they are "good straight-ahead skaters" on straight-bottomed skates. She "drums the fundamentals" into them—inside and outside edges, front and back—with figure 3's and 8's and jumps to follow, and emphasis on drilling the inevitable "bad" foot until it's as skillful as the "good" one.

A child may start to skate as soon as he shows any inclination towards it, she thinks. Walter has begun already, but she isn't forcing his interest at all. You must start with a well-fitting skate, not one you will "grow to," even though that means a new pair every year or so. Double runners are out, and it's better to insist on a snug-fitting ankle than to depend on straps for support. Figure skates should be sharpened by an expert so that the bottom of the runner is concave rather than flat, to afford two cutting edges.

Mrs. Seager gives a course of six weekly half-hour lessons and charges $3 for the course. She has two classes at the Country Club Monday afternoons after school, and two on Tuesdays, with four to six children in each, and one class of not more than four on Wednesday afternoons on her "home rink."

Maintain Their Own Rink

The rink, now in its fifth season, is a neighborhood attraction if ever there was one. Mr. Seager engineers it and both he and Mrs. Seager do the maintenance. It is 42x75 feet, enclosed by a low embankment of earth—not a wood barrier because wood conducts heat and melts the ice. When the ground is well frozen, generally around Christmas, three nights of spraying with the hose when the temperature is about 20 will create the surface, and it must be scraped (for five minutes) and sprayed (for 30 minutes) every below-freezing night thereafter. No harm is done to the lawn, but the basement of the house may get somewhat damp.

Cost Is Nominal

The cost for water to supply the rink is only about $10 a season, and for $2 you can have a scraper made of a 1x3-foot sheet of steel with a wooden handle to push it by. The chief burden is the labor—that half-hour of spraying every night, and the rush to scrape after every snowfall. But it's worth it, for the Seagers, not to mention their neighbors, get 35 to 50 days of skating every winter, and a skill that will afford them a lifetime of delight.

From the window we watched eight little girls, pirouetting, jumping, singly or in couples, the swish of their skates a soft undertone to their chatter. "Do a three and a back jump," Mrs. Seager called, and Lulu, with pigtails flying, obliged unhesitatingly.

"They're going to have a carnival some night," Mrs. Seager confided, "ten cents for grownups and five for children, to stand around and freeze while they put on an exhibition."

Gwendoline K. Spang

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Seconding Uncle Earnest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I was much interested to read Uncle Earnest's brief for Oleo. I have been using it for over a year, But I can go Uncle one better—I've been using it without the coloring! Yes it's no whiter than cream or milk, and it's just as good pale as "yaller," so why spend extra time tinting it?

I have been briefing for friends and family ever since I began to use Oleo, but no, they just can't take it—without the color, anyway.

I am just glorying in the opportunity to say a few words for my friend Oleo, and to find one champion for it besides myself.

Fifteen cents a pound vs. forty-five, or forty-nine!

Whoopy! Emmy

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Josette Daly wearing the new "Emblem of the Americas" pin. Miss Daly, whose mother is Venezuelan, acted as aid at the luncheon given in Washington to launch the pin. She is active in inter-American groups in New York City.

Good Neighbor Pin Has 21 Flags

Washington

A colorful "emblem of the Americas" is the latest novelty-with-a-purpose to make its appearance on the Nation's costume jewelry counters.

The pin, combining the 21 flags of the American Republics over the inscription, "Amigos Siempre," had its own launching party here when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Wallace, Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, and wives of Latin-American Ambassadors were presented with copies by Bruce Gould, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, the magazine which is putting it on the market.

Royalties from the sale of the pin in stores throughout the United States and Latin America will go into a scholarship fund for exchange students between the Americas.

The pin was flown to the wife of each President of the Latin-American nations and to each delegate attending the Rio conference.

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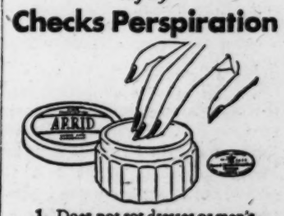

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Toronto Goalie Looms as Obstacle as Bruins Seek to Climb Back Into First Place

Boston Six Counts Heavily In Thrills Earned by Broda

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking back over his six years in the National Hockey League, goalie Turk Broda of the Toronto Maple Leafs finds he has had two outstanding experiences which he picturesquely calls his $1,000 thrill and his $800 thrill—but despite this disparity in money, the two thrills are equal in his thoughts.

In Boston for the game against Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, Turk was laying plans both to stave off the Bruins and thus thwart their attempt to climb back into first place in the league standing, and at the same time remove the Leafs from the challenge of the surging Chicago Black Hawks. New York Rangers, who are idle, lead the league by the margin of a single point over the Bruins, while the Leafs are five points behind the B's and only two ahead of Chicago.

Grim Battle

Right now Broda and Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins are waging a grim battle for the Vezina Trophy, won by Turk last year for having the fewest goals scored against him. And it was the winning of this trophy that give him his $1,000 thrill.

The manner in which the chunky Broda won the trophy was drama itself, for in a fashion Turk had nothing to do with the actual winning of the cup. That sounds a bit strange, but the fact is that the Leafs had already finished their season, with 99 goals having been scored against their goalie, when Broda found himself the victor Leading in the Vezina race was Detroit's young rookie, Johnny Mowers, who was coming up to his final game against the Bruins March 18 with only 98 goals having been put in the net behind him.

Needed Two Goals

Picture, then, the scene on that March day last spring when the Bruins and Red Wings skated onto the ice at Boston Garden. Imagine the thoughts racing through Broda's head as he sat in that same Garden to watch this final game. Only two goals by the Bruins and a $1,000 bonus promised him by Major Conn Smythe would be his. A shutout by Mowers, and pouf! would go everything.

The Bruins did score. In fact, they scored four times. At the B's first goal Broda let out a roar that could be heard back in Toronto. At their second goal he threw his hat almost up to the second balcony. With their third and fourth tallies, he merely beamed broadly and began promising a party for the rest of his teammates, who were with him to scout the Bruins, for the Leafs and B's were due to meet in the first round play-downs for the Stanley Cup.

Concerned Bruins, Too

His other thrill, the $800 one, also concerned the Bruins and came in the Stanley Cup play-offs of 1938. With no less a figure than the great Tiny Thompson opposite him in the Boston cage, Broda goal-tended the Leafs to three straight victories over the Bruins with scores of 1-0, 2-1, and 3-2 to put the Leafs into the Stanley Cup final and earn $800 apiece for himself and his mates. That playoff was nearly four years ago and despite all the games he has played since, Turk remembers them as if they occurred yesterday. So vivid are they in his thoughts that he rattles off the scores without a moment's hesitation.

Broda has been Toronto's regular goalie for nearly six seasons. He started back in 1936-37 by alternating with George Hainsworth, and probably one of his big thrills to go along with the two already described was the one which came when Manager Smythe told him the goal-tending job was his. He was so excited he won five games in a row, and has often wished he could become just as excited since.

Always a Goalie

The Leafs' guardian began playing hockey when he was 12 years old. He started out in goal and has been between the pipes ever since for the past 13 years. "I could skate pretty well and I always wanted to be a defenseman," he said, "but the boys I played with were older and I had to play where they told me to." His first regular spot was with the Brandon Public School team, and in eight games that year he allowed just one goal. From there he went to junior hockey with Brandon Native Sons and senior hockey with Winnipeg Monarchs. He turned pro with Detroit Olympics in 1935-36 and was picked up there by Smythe at a game in which Broda beat Windsor Bulldogs 8-1. Smythe had originally come to see Earl Robertson, Windsor goalie, but was so impressed by Broda he took him instead.

Turk is looking for just one more thrill. He has been trying to get it ever since he broke into the major league—and that is to score an assist. "I've been trying to get one for a long time now," he says, "but as yet I haven't clicked." Some night he will, though, and that will be one more experience for the Broda log book. There won't be any money connected with this one, but you can be certain that Turk will not be any the less happy.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Toronto
Dumart	lw	rw, Carr
Schmidt	c	c, Taylor
Bauer	rw	lw, Schriner
Hollett	ld	rd, Stanowski
Clapper	rd	ld, Kampman
Brimsek	g	g, Broda

Boston spares: Conacher, Mario, Wiseman, Cain, A. Jackson, H. Jackson, Hiller, Smith, Crawford, Hergesheimer, Damore, Gauthier.

Toronto spares: N. Metz, Apps, Drillon, Goldup, Goldham, Church, Langelle, McCreedy, McDonald, Davidson.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

Brimsek Decision Deferred

Not until game time tonight will it be known whether Frankie Brimsek of the Boston Bruins will be able to take his place in goal against the Toronto Maple Leafs . . . Injured in Montreal last Saturday night and replaced here Sunday by Hershey's Nick Damore, Brimsek wants to return to action this evening . . . Manager Art Ross, however, has reserved his decision on whether or not he will play until the team reports to the dressing room before the game . . . In case Brimsek sits this game out, Ross will again call upon Damore, who must catch a train out of Boston for Cleveland tonight to play for Hershey tomorrow night . . . Still unheard from is Paul Gauthier, spare goalie obtained from Canadiens in the trade for Terry Reardon . . . Gauthier is alternate goalie for Washington Lions in the American League, and Manager Ching Johnson is under orders from Ross to have Paul in Boston tonight.

* * *

Also due in Boston today was the Bruins' latest acquisition, Phil Hergesheimer, who was purchased from Chicago Black Hawks as a replacement when the Krauts leave . . . Hergey is not expected to dress as the B's already have 15 men, the league limit . . When the Krauts go, Phil and Harvey Jackson will form two-thirds of a replacing line . . . Frankie Mario is scheduled to remain with the Bruins to take the place of the injured Bill Cowley . . . Bill, by the way, is supposed to be back in Boston tomorrow before going home to Canada for probably the rest of the season.

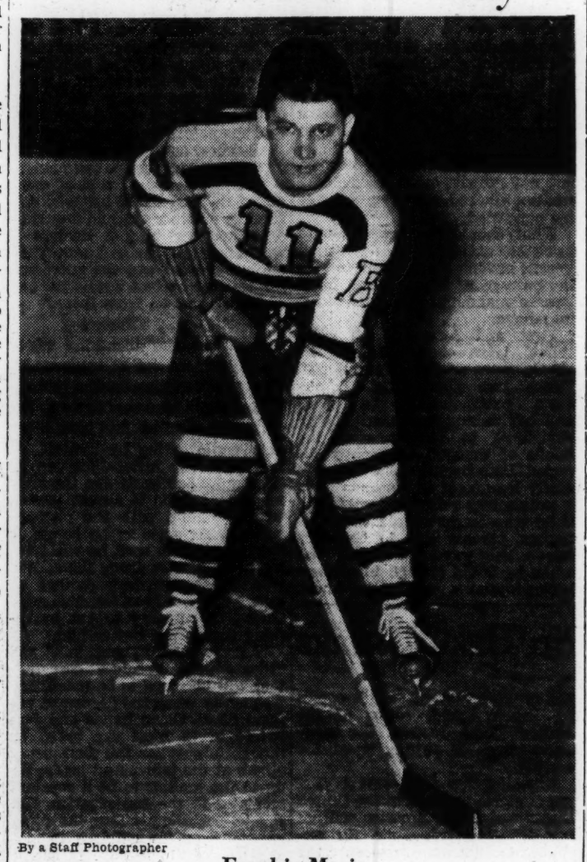
* * *

Tonight's game is the fifth of the season between Boston and Toronto, with each club having won the two played previously on their own rinks . . . Toronto started off the season with its usual rush by losing only four of its first 19 games, but lately has fallen off the pace . . . They have lost five of their last nine games, a fact which is bothering Coach Happy Day . . . Wally Stanowski, all-star defenseman last season, will make his first appearance of the season on Boston ice tonight, although he was in Boston once before . . . He accompanied the team here on its first trip, but did not play . . . All the fans saw of him that night was his pork pie hat, narrow-cuffed trousers, and flamboyant attire . . . Wally takes great pains to live up to his sobriquet as the N. H. L.'s "Joe College."

* * *

Thursday the Bruins go to New York to play Americans and Saturday they will be in Toronto again . . . Sunday they will be back in Boston to play Amerks.

Has Hard Role to Play



By a Staff Photographer

Frankie Mario

This newcomer to the Boston Bruins' roster, who played his first game of major-league hockey against Montreal Canadiens last Sunday, finds himself with a hard role to play, for he was brought up from Hershey Bears to fill in for the injured Bill Cowley, considered the N. H. L.'s leading play-maker.

Good Beginning and Good Ending

Associated Press

Comparing First-Round Scores

SAN FRANCISCO—Benny Hogan of Hershey, Pa., shows his score card to Johnny Revolta, right, after he racked up a sensational 65, seven under par, to establish an early lead in the first round of the $5,000 San Francisco open golf tournament, which he won yesterday. Hogan tied the competitive record for the California club course set by Lawson Little years ago as an amateur.

Boxhead Jones Earns Plaudits

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Robert (Boxhead) Jones, star end of the Southern California football team for three seasons, will be graduated Saturday.

Boxhead is the only Trojan in history to score 100 per cent on the football intelligence test. He diagrammed correctly each of the 11 players' assignments on 76 different plays.

Boxhead is a numismatist, philatelist, rifle expert, and a Phi Beta Kappa.

Boxhead's unimaginative football playmates thought up his nickname.

Hextall Leading In Tight N. H. L. Scoring Battle

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP)—Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers remained at the top of the National Hockey League scoring race during the past week, but it was still as tight a race as the circuit has staged in years, official figures revealed today.

Hextall, with 16 goals and 18 assists, held a one-point margin over his teammate, Phil Watson, with another Ranger, Lynn Patrick, and Bill Thoms of Chicago tied for third with 32 points each. Patrick's 17 goals gave him the lead in that department of play while Watson and Boston's injured Bill Cowley were tied in assists with 22 each.

Sports Around the Hub

Baseball Who's Who at Head Table

The head table line-up for the baseball writers' annual dinner tomorrow evening in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza reads like a Who's Who of the national pastime. Among the honored guests will be Eddie Collins, Bob Quinn, Lefty Grove, Joe Di Maggio, Hughie Duffy, Johnny Evers, Hugh Mulcahy, Dick Newsome and perhaps Ted Williams. To support them will be such prominent figures in other walks of life as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, comic Lou Holtz, Hollywood's Pat O'Brien, Jimmy Conzelman, Warren Brown, and probably the Governor and Mayor.

Almost obscured by headline personalities will be Tommy Holmes, the new Braves outfielder, who will be making his Hub debut. But if the boy lives up to his advance notices, he may be up at the head table as the recipient of an award in another year.

As this went to press, Ted Williams was still among the missing. Eddie Collins admitted he had given up trying to locate the elusive youngster. But you never can tell about Ted. He may show up at the Copley-Plaza five minutes before the boys sit down at their places.

Not the least conspicuous will be Hugh Mulcahy, the first big leaguer to go to the colors. The former Phillie pitcher will receive a handsome wrist watch from the writers. Originally scheduled to leave New York with a recent outfit from Camp Edwards, he was ordered back suddenly, possibly so that he could be here tomorrow night and at the Philadelphia baseball dinner 24 hours later.

* * *

For the first time in more than 30 years, basketball will come back to Boston high schools. The initial step was taken last night when the Boston school committee sanctioned immediate inauguration of a program of play in all schools with proper facilities. Those without courts are asked to use ones in intermediate schools. The city provides the balls, but the boys must get the uniforms. Only one objection was voiced: that the cage program might interfere with the track card. However, this point was shouted down.

* * *

Because of mid-years, the Eastern League cage schedule is quiet this week. Cornell jumped into first place a few days ago by swamping Yale, 51-34. Dartmouth, with two and one, is second. The Eli meets Princeton at New Jersey Saturday for the week's only contest. Although the Green has played only three games, to four for Cornell, the Hanover boys lead the scoring parade. Munroe has 43 points and Olsen 37.

* * *

Shorts . . . Because Patriots' Day falls on a Sunday this year, the annual B. A. A. Marathon will be held April 20 . . . The writers will put on a press box skit at their dinner tomorrow . . . Moe Berg's baseball and linguistic careers are discussed in this week's Time magazine, in connection with his appointment as roving envoy to Mexico and Central America . . . The Community Sailing Association's winter program opens this evening with Professor George Owen speaking on "Building the Bounties." Frank H. Conant will show colored moving pictures. An added attraction will be views of ice boating in New England. Pictures taken by Jack Wood show ice boats under said in many nearby localities.

* * *

The Boston Yacht Club's 21st annual "The Dog Watch" series begins Feb. 2 with Chief Quartermaster John Burke, U. S. N. (Ret.) talking on "Know Your Navy" . . . Most versatile performance by a Brown University athlete in some time was turned in by Gil Rollins, who graduated from Nashua (N. H.) High. He scored in three track and field events to help the Cubs defeat Worcester Academy, 33-30 in the Aldrich Field board oval, and two hours later played guard in the Cub basketball victory over the Academy quintet, 58-56 in Marvel gym . . . The most popular fellow in town today is he who has an extra ticket to the baseball dinner.

Les Cunningham Breaks Through To Scoring Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Just when it looked as though the eastern division of the American Hockey League had a monopoly on the circuit's scoring honors, Les Cunningham of Cleveland found his eye and today was setting the pace for the first time this season.

Cunningham, who has been the western section's chief threat all along, jumped from fourth to top place in the wake of a scoring splurge during which he tallied four goals and assisted in three plays to bring his total to 42, one more than Ab DeMarco of Providence.

DeMarco was tied for the lead last week by Bill Summerhill of Springfield, now with the Brooklyn Americans.

Ed Bush, Providence star, was sent off the ice for two more minutes last week bringing his total to 62 minutes. He isn't letting this interfere too much with his scoring, however, being well up near the top.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Cunningham, Cleveland	18	24	42
DeMarco, Providence	17	24	41
Calladine, Providence	12	27	39
Kelly, Springfield	15	24	39
Trudel, Washington	22	17	39
Summerhill, Springfield	16	22	38
Bush, Providence	12	24	36
Pettinger, Hershey	8	27	35
Drouin, Washington	16	18	34
Collings, Providence	7	26	33
Desilets, Cleveland	17	16	33
Douglas, Indianapolis	8	25	33
Herchenratter, Philadelphia	16	17	33

Violet Program Now Hinges For Final Decision

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Not only football but the entire intercollegiate and intramural sports program of New York University is under scrutiny of the school's committee on student health and athletics and Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase.

The university's governing council late yesterday heard the report of its committee but took no decisive action on the question of whether to retain football or drop it for the duration of the war.

Instead, the council asked Chancellor Chase and its committee to study the entire setup and to report to it at an early date.

Prior to the council's meeting yesterday it was predicted that the solons would decide to drop intercollegiate football—a $65,000 problem the past two years—and substitute the intramural brand of the gridiron sport.

To some the delaying action indicated that the school with a total enrollment of more than 35,000 students would continue the sport. Others were certain the council ultimately would drop football, pointing out that the schedule for the next season customarily is released at Christmas. The 1942 program still is unannounced.

Bowling attracts baseball players. Twenty-six big leaguers are owners, or part owners, of alleys.

Ted Williams Wires Regrets

Ted Williams today sent the following telegram to Joe Cashman, chairman of the local baseball writers' chapter, from Princeton, Minn.

"Regret more than I can say that it is impossible for me to attend your banquet, as my draft conditions here force me to stay. Know you will understand. Will wire my regrets that night."

W. G. A. Decides To Stage Usual Summer Season

Decision to carry on its regular golf program and to gear it to national defense was made by the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts at its Executive Committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

In an announcement by Deborah Verry, President of the W. G. A. M., the policy of the organization will be to continue organized golf although all tournaments will be subject to cancellation if necessary.

Changes in the usual program have been made in order to ease any burden of travel, and defense stamps and bonds will be allowed to be given as prizes in all association tournaments..

According to Miss Verry, former W. G. A. champion, the spring team matches will be scheduled, but the usual system of two matches a week will be shortened to one match per week. In order to do this the original plan for 1942 of six W. G. A. districts has been changed to four. There will be two qualifying days, April 21 and 23, on the results of which the teams will be formed, and then six team matches will be played among the four districts on the following Mondays.

The four districts are somewhat changed from the 1941 set-up, most notable of which finds The Country Club, Dedham, and Cohasset grouped together to form the Eastern District.

Selection of courses to be used for team matches will be chosen with regard to traveling distance, Miss Verry said. As for championship events, the W. G. A. lists its mixed foursome play for June 26-28 at Weston, and the women's State championship during the week of Sept. 14 at Brae Burn. Arrangements for the combined Class C and D championship and the junior girls' event have not yet been completed.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 26

Midwest

Indiana 64, Michigan 36.
Ohio State 63, Chicago 35.
Minnesota 46, Purdue 39.
Michigan State 40, Butler 39 (overtime).
Oklahoma 46, Iowa State 37.
S. Dakota State 41, N. (S. D.) Tea. 24.
Alma 44, Tri-State 35.
Kirksville Tea. 58, Miss. Valley 44.
Tarko 45, Central (Mo.) 37.
Upper Iowa 53, Wartburg 36.
Buena Vista 47, Western Union 41.
Ripon 45, St. Norbert 42.
Whitewater Tea. 36, N'western (Wis.) 29.
York 50, Midlands 35.
Chanute Field 44, Camp Grant 29.
Great Lakes N. T. S. 68, St. Josephs (Ind.) 48.

South

Auburn 50, Vanderbilt 45.
Virginia Tech 55, Hampden-Sydney 27.

West

Arizona Tea. (Flagstaff) 44, Arizona 36.
Adams State 30, New Mexico Mines 43.

Canadian Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Undated Scores

Ontario Hockey Assn. Senior A

St. Catharines 2, Hamilton 2 (tie).
Niagara Falls 1, Toronto Marlboros 1

O. H. A. Junior A

Marlboros 11, Native Sons 7.
Guelph 6, Oshawa 3.

Saskatchewan Senior League

Yorkton 2, Flin Flon 1.

Southwest Conference Plans To Increase Sports Program

DALLAS, Jan. 27 (AP)—Unless the Government rules otherwise, the Southwest Conference will carry its full schedule of competitive sports in 1942. And not only that, most of the schools plan to enlarge substantially the physical education program and expand intramural athletics.

Of course, no one knows what curtailment may become necessary but thus far all plans have been made toward continuation of the ambitious program although minor sports may be narrowed in scope.

The University of Arkansas, for instance, plans to schedule its contests in track, tennis and golf with the nearest schools possible because these teams travel by bus and automobile and want to conserve tires.

Reports From Members

Here are the reports from the member schools of the Southwest Conference:

Arkansas — No curtailment of schedules. Approximately 50 per cent of the male students not competing in varsity and freshman sports are taking part in the intramural program. The major losses to the Army have been Norman Green, football and basketball player, and Joe Eason, football player, with Leslie Ross, star footballer, and Ott Young, basketball regular, due to receive final orders soon.

Texas—No curtailment of schedules. D. X. Bible, director of athletics, says the university physical education program has embraced more than 90 per cent of the boys and a large percentage of the girls and plans are under way to expand these efforts so that nearly all of more than 4,000 male students will participate. Leslie Croucher, basketball guard, has joined the Air Corps.

Intensify Program

Rice—An intensificaton of sports participation. Outstanding athletes going to the armed services are Barron Ellis, Buck Sloan, Jeff Brown and Wendell Garrett, all football players.

Baylor—No curtailment. Beginning with the spring term, all male students will be required to have at least one hour a day of physical education. Weldon Bigony and Jim Bean, football lettermen, have dropped out of school to take defense courses. Jack Russell, star wingman in football, has quit to take a job in a defense plant.

Texas Christian University—No change contemplated in the athletic program although a football game with U. C. L. A. may be transferred to Texas. There is no new prorgam for mass athletics, Texas Christian University officials believing their present program (compulsory for all students the first two years) is adequate. Lost to the armed forces are Fred Taylor, football star, who joined the Marines, and Dean Bagley, little running back, who is headed for the Army.

Military School

Texas A. and M. College—No curtailment. No athletes have been called up by the draft because at this military schpol those with satisfactory grades hold contracts with the War Department calling for them to complete the advance course in military science and tactics, which automatically takes them out of the draft.

Southern Methodist University—No curtailment of the sports program planned, with the physical education program to be materially enlarged. The only athletes lost were E. L. Keeton, football player, and Bryan Lloyd, highly-rated basketball performer.

Hershey Professional Golfer Adds to Large Bank Deposits

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Benny Hogan, the best golfer in the country for money, marbles or chalk the last two years, is well on his way to making it three terms in a row.

In the 1942 golfing gold rush, Benny the par-buster already has staked out two claims and made them pay. His latest feat was a mud-splattered victory in the San Francisco open. He won $1,000 first money with a nine-under-par 279.

For 72 holes Hogan battled a soggy, slippery course to lead the way from start to finish. Less than three weeks before he won in the Los Angeles open, worth $3,500 plus an extra $1,000 from the play-off gate receipts with Jimmy Thomson.

Extra Change

In between the wins, he picked up extra change in a two-way tie for second place in the Oakland tournament. His total winnings for the first three PGA-sanctioned tourneys are $4,775.

The Hogan method has paid dividends by walloping par to a frazzle. He let fly with a telling lead-off 32-33—65 in the first round of the San Francisco open. It was seven under standard figures for the 36-36—72 California club course. The rest of the clan couldn't catch him from then on.

After the first round, the event was suspended for two days due to practically unplayable conditions.

Returning to action, he fired a 71 and in yesterday's last two rounds posted 72 and 71, respectively.

Despite Bogey 5

He finished in darkness and despite a bogey 5 on the last hole, carded an under-par round to earn the plaudits of a scant crowd circling the green.

Hogan, former Fort Worth, Texas, caddy, is the candy kid of Hershey, Pa., now and as usual, the one to beat in every tournament. He undoubtedly will be the favorite to knock over the 36-hole event at the Rancho Santa Fe, last on the California leg of the winter circuit, this week end.

Three strokes behind Hogan, charging like the light horse brigade, came Sam Snead. The Hot Springs, Va., ball belter brought in two dazzling rounds of 69-68 to take second money of $750 with a total 282.

Little Finished Third

Lawson Little finished third with 284. He nosed out Dick Metz, in at 285, and the latter shaded three men at 286—Al Zimmerman of Portland, Ore., and two Californians, Lloyd Mangrum and Harry Bassler.

Byron Nelson, winner of the Oakland open last week and twice a national champion, was next with 287. He deserved much credit, starting as the favorite in the San Francisco renewal. On his first round he staggered in with a 76. He finished with a 67, the second best round of the tournament.

The scoring leaders and prizes;

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., 136-72-71—279 ($1,000).
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., 145-69-68—282 ($750).
Lawson Little, San Francisco, 140-72-72—284 ($550).
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 141-70-74—285 ($450).
Harry Bassler, Los Altos, Calif., 140-73-73—286 ($308.33).
Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore., 142-70-74—286 ($308.33).
Lloyd Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa., 142-72-72—286 ($308.33).
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 147-73-67—287 ($200).
Jimmy Demaret, Detroit, 148-69-71—288 ($162.50).
Harry Cooper, Minneapolis, 143-71-74—288 ($162.50).
George Schoux, San Mateo, Calif., 146-72-71—289 (amateur).
Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa., 145-74-70—289 ($126).
Ralph Hutchison, Bethlehem, Pa., 145-73-72—290 ($100).
Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa., 150-70-71—291 ($85).
Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., 149-71-73—291 ($85).
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 147-71-73—291 ($85).
Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., 145-72-74—291 ($85).
Earl Fry, Oakland, Calif., 147-70-75—292 ($65).
Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., 144-76-73—293 ($42.50).
Jim Ferber, Elmhurst, Ill., 143-76-74—293 ($42.50).
Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., 145-73-75—293 ($42.50).
Leland Gibson, Kansas City, 147-75-71—293 ($42.50).

Owen Agrees To Take MacPhail's Contract Offer

BROOKLYN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mickey Owen, the crusty little catcher who was a holdout from the Brooklyn Dodgers at this time last year, has written President Larry MacPhail he would accept whatever 1942 contract his boss thought was fair.

The ball club, in revealing receipt of the letter, disclosed for the first time that MacPhail had written some of his leading players inviting them to come to Brooklyn at the club's expense for a discussion of their new contracts.

Dolph Camilli, the National League's most valuable player; Whitlow Wyatt and Billy Herman were among those written, but Owen was the first to reply.

Last year when he had been freshly acquired from the St. Louis Cardinals, Owen demanded $12,500 and did not sign with the Dodgers until March 2, two weeks after the club had begun training in Cuba. Then he was reported to have accepted $8,000 plus a bonus arrangement.

In the letter the club received Owen, who lives near Springfield, Mo., said that he was unable to make the trip here, but emphasized that this was not necessary anyway. Owen, whose ninth-inning third strike muff broke Brooklyn hearts last season, wrote:

"Naturally, Larry, I want to make as much as I can, but I want to be worth it and earn every cent of it. Send me whatever contract you think is fair. It will only take me five minutes to sign as you have always treated me fine."

The Dodgers already have signed Pete Reiser, the league's batting champion, and pitchers Kirby Higbe and Hugh Casey.

Alf Letourner, six-day bike star, has pedalled a bicycle 200,000 miles—racing and training—in 17 years.

Thorny Lee Sends Back His Chicago Papers 3rd Time

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 27 (AP) — With the notation "not enough money," Thornton Lee, the American League's leading southpaw of 1941, has returned the third contract sent him by the Chicago White Sox.

The time has come, Lee asserted for the White Sox to pay for those 22 victories he racked up last season.

"There really isn't much difference in the terms offered and those I'm asking," he said.

Lee pointed out that in addition to topping the leagues in games won and lost — 22 and 11 — by a left-hander, he led in earned runs "and did a pretty fair bit of hitting for a pitcher, with an average around .250."

Commerce and Finance

Compromise Wartime Price Control Bill Approved by House

Business and Industry

Truman Probes Huge Profits Of Contractors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee repeatedly expressed incredulity today as Chairman Truman of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee told of huge profits made by naval contractors.

Senator Truman declared that the Army and Navy officials had shown little interest in big profits once they were assured of getting the supplies needed.

He urged congressional enactment of some new excess profits tax to absorb "unconscionable profits" now being made.

He quoted Brig. Gen. Sommervell of the Quartermaster Corps as estimating a "waste of $200,000,000 in army camp construction alone."

Revives Controversy

Mr. Truman's testimony apparently revives the whole big controversy over the basis of compensating naval contractors with particular reference to the 7 per cent profit limitation originally included in the Naval Affairs Committee's recommendations, but stricken out, as Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts declared today, at the intervention of the OPM and military authorities. It was hoped that war work would be rushed by eliminating the restriction.

"Then you found unconscionable profits?" asked Senator Walsh as Senator Truman concluded.

"My 10-man committee found a situation that certainly ought not to take place in wartime," Senator Truman observed. "And we just touched the edge of it."

"You found waste?"

"Very decidedly."

"Unnecessary losses and costs?"

"There isn't any doubt of it."

"How much?"

"It would be hard to estimate. But there was a unanimous feeling of the committee that the situation has shown need for legislative action."

"Did you find evidence of criminal negligence?" asked Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois.

"We are still investigating," replied Senator Truman. "I feel that the officials were not as careful as they should be."

Huge Profits

Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin expressed incredulity as Senator Truman, supported by Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member both of the Truman and the naval committees, told of efforts by some corporations to hand back part of their profits, they were so large. This was the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation which had a fixed-fee contract, that is, all wages, costs, rents and other expenses were paid by the Government in addition to which they received an overall fee. On top of the fee, Senator Truman explained, the Todd company had a bonus of $1.80 profit per man per day for every man it employed, and at one point it had a working force of 35,000 men.

"You mean they got that on top of the fixed fee?" demanded Senator Wiley.

Senators Truman and Brewster explained that this was correct under the contract which the Navy Department had negotiated with them, which had brought the comment before the Truman committee of one of the Todd Ship-Yard officials that if it had not been for the income tax they could "not have handled the profits with a steam shovel." Mr. Truman did not accuse the company of moral delinquency and said it had attempted to make voluntary restitution. He caused laughter when he said that it was blocked at first in handing back several million dollars to the Government by the prospect that if it did it would have to pay taxes on the money in any case. Since the Truman and Vinson committees had started their investigations some $4,000,000 in excess profits had voluntarily been paid back to the Government by corporations, he testified.

No Costs Yardstick

Senator Truman said the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia had been inactive for several years. With a capitalization of $4,000,000, it received a loan from the Government of $12,000,000, he said. It then received contracts on which, he said, it will receive an estimated profit of $7,400,000.

Senator Truman went into figures on Bethlehem Steel Company profits. He complained that the Navy does not keep cost records on ship construction "in such a way as to tell the cost of a battleship." Hence, he said, no yardstick for comparative costs from private yards is available. At one point he declared that "the further the Vinson committee went into profits the more money was returned to the Government."

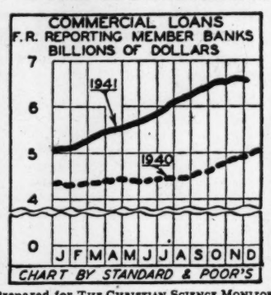
The Truman testimony seemed to produce a profound impression in the Walsh committee, various Senators pointing out that the big profits were possible under a delegation of contract powers passed on by Congress to the Army and Navy.

Record Shoe Production Reported for December

NEW YORK (AP) — Record shoe production for last December was reported by the Tanners' Council of America, which estimated 37,500,000 pairs were made, a total 18.6 per cent ahead of December, 1940.

Aggregate for 1941 was 492,754,000 pairs, the report said, including 14,700,000 pairs for the armed forces.

Commercial Loans Peak Seen Reached



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Many believe that the peak in bank loans may already have been seen. Since more and more materials must be diverted to defense, other inventories are bound to be reduced, a process that should result in the gradual liquidation of commercial bank loans.

Navy to Purchase And Modernize Old Submarine Boat Corp.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT NEWARK, N. J., Jan 26—Evidencing America's all-out effort to meet President Roosevelt's call to build 18,000,000 deadweight tons of vessels during 1942 and 1943, the United States Navy announced today that it would purchase and spend $12,000,000 to modernize the old Submarine Boat Corporation yards here. The plant, now owned by the Port of New York Authority, will be operated for the Navy by the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation, of Kearny, N. J., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

Captain J. M. Irish, Navy supervisor of shipbuilding here, said the Navy would pay a "properly appraised price" for the property, adding that it hoped to have the plant operating by November, 1942.

"This is an achievement never before realized by the Navy—building a plant and laying the first keel in the same year," Captain Irish declared.

Construction at the plant will center on escort vessels, Captain Irish revealed. L. H. Korndorff, president of the Federal Shipbuilding, announced that the company had received Navy contracts for "a large number of steel vessels" and that "a maximum of 10,000 employees would be put to work at the new plant."

The Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is the same corporation that until recently was operating under Navy control. A strike closed the huge Kearny plant last summer and the Navy took over.

The yard turned out 150 "ugly duckling" cargo vessels during the last war and employed at the peak 13,000 men.

Reed, Matthiessen On New War Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ranking jobs in the new War Production Board were awarded to Philip D. Reed, Board Chairman of the General Electric Company, and C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., an executive of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

Mr. Reed will head the industrial branches in the division of industry operations, and Mr. Matthiessen will direct the priorities program in the same division. The appointments were made by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman.

Mr. Reed, who has been connected with the defense work here since last February, was a deputy director of the OPM materials division, and a special assistant to Director General William S. Knudsen in charge of industrial branches. His home is in Rye, N. Y.

Mr. Matthiessen, who also has been here about a year, was Mr. Reed's assistant.

Second-Grade Rail Bonds Seen Favored for Income

Pointing out that interest on bonds comes before taxes on earnings, the investment firm of Pearson, Erhard & Co., Inc., Boston, calls attention to the favorable position of selected income-producing second-grade railroad bonds on the basis of recent earnings trends.

"After payment of fixed charges Class I railroads as a whole showed a balance of only $94,745,000 in 1939," the firm observes. "In 1940, this balance increased to $191,050,000 and in the first nine months of 1941 it was more than $357,211,000.

"In former prosperous years, a large percentage of such excess earnings was used to pay dividends to stockholders. Today these earnings after charges are being used largely in ways that strengthen the position of the bondholder, such as improvements to property, repayment of bank loans, reduction of funded debt and strengthening of cash position.

Warner & Swasey Co. Increases Wage Rates

CLEVELAND (AP) — A general eight-cent hourly wage increase for 3,400 production workers was announced by Warner & Swasey Co., machine tool manufacturer.

The company did not disclose the new pay scale, retroactive to last Dec. 1, but said it would add $750,000 to $800,000 to the annual pay roll.

The new wage rates were worked out in negotiations between the company and the A. F. of L. Machinists' Union, with the aid of Federal conciliators.

Washington Viewed as Inept In Handling Sugar Situation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—OPA announcement of sugar rationing cards in a few weeks calls for a number of explanations—not all of them entirely to the credit of the Washington authorities.

A shortage of sugar actually exists. It is true that available supplies for the American consumer have been enormous in recent years—so enormous that a rigid quota system has been in effect since 1934 to keep sugar off the American market so as to hold the price up. But the war has more than whittled away all the surplus, in the following ways:

(1) Out of the normal 7,000,000 tons consumed in the United States, 1,000,000 tons can no longer come from the Philippines. The Japanese are probably eating it now. When they entered Manila the godowns were already stored to the rafters with sugar waiting cargo space for the United States.

(2) Instead of over 1,000,000 tons, Hawaii will probably not send more than 500,000 tons this year. That is not due to shipping shortages; ships that move to Hawaii today heavily loaded with war supplies may actually be returning light. It is because sugar-growing in a state of siege is difficult. The manpower and perhaps the machinery may be needed; tanks may be plowing through the cane brake, or airplane fields may have to be cut through it.

Must Share With Russia, Britain

(3) Domestic beet-growers, at capacity, can't increase production much if any because of high labor costs, loss of farm hands to defense industries, machinery difficulties, or the conversion of beet acreage to more lucrative or more needed crops. Beet sugar is a depression crop, an economic backstop to farmers who cannot get a fair living elsewhere in hard times, but a comparatively inexpansive crop in war time.

(4) The United States must now share its Caribbean sugar bowl with Britain and Russia. Java is too far for Britain now. Though the British have greatly expanded their beet sugar crop in recent years they too need the land for other crops. Evidence of their need is the recent British reduction of the sugar ration back to 8 ounces a person a week. It was raised last fall to 12 ounces over the holidays. Russia's sugar beet crop came two thirds from the still German-ridden Ukraine.

(5) Over 1,000,000 tons of sugar are wanted this year for high-test molasses to be turned into alcohol and then into smokeless powder. This in addition to the considerable amounts of such powder to be made from chemical transformation of corn and sorghum.

How much of a bite these items will take out of 1942 sugar supplies may be seen from the following table (in short tons), which shows the theoretical official sugar "quota" for this year, and the reasonable expectations.

	Theoretical Official Quota	Reasonable Expectation
Continental beet	1,863,000	1,900,000
Mainland cane	505,000	500,000
Hawaii	1,127,000	500,000
Puerto Rico	959,000	1,100,000
Philippines	1,237,000	
Cuba	2,297,000	1,070,000
Other (full-duty)	42,000	200,000
Total	8,032,000	5,270,000

This quota, announced last year, is theoretical indeed. It means nothing tangible at all, and was announced merely to conform with the Sugar Act, to maintain the legal form of the quota system, and to provide the legal justification for the current bounty payments to sugar growers.

The "reasonble expectation" given above, of around 5,250,000 tons, compares with "normal" American requirements of around 7,000,000 tons. In fact last year the United States took 7,900,000 tons—partly due to higher pay rolls, partly to the stocking up or hoarding of an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons, by trade, industrial, and domestic consumers.

Unequal Distribution

But that isn't all the story. The above figures are over-all figures, meaning over all the United States and over all of 1942. However, sugar isn't equally available all over the United States, nor all at the same time. The supply in some sections will be continuously adequate, but in others — without proper official action—sporadically inadequate. The South has its cane and the middle states their safe beet supplies, but the Atlantic seaboard won't have its usual Philippine sugar and only part of its Cuban sugar and the west coast will probably have less than half its Hawaiian sugar. And the timing may be difficult; Cuban sugar currently due to arrive here on the Atlantic coast "north of Hatteras" is late and probably will be still later.

A great deal of the responsibility for the situation belongs in Washington. There has been confusion of authority, and slowness to act.

The confusion of Washington authority over sugar is almost indescribable. The Department of Agriculture is the legal peacetime authority in charge of sugar quotas. But the Department of State had the responsibility for initiating and putting through the recent agreement for the purchase of the entire Cuban crop. Actual purchase, however, must be made by the RFC affiliate, the Defense Supplies Corporation. Price control is the responsibility of the Office of Price Administration. And responsibility for allocation of sugar to the industry rested with the old OPM and so presumably now with the new War Production Board.

Last week the Department of Agriculture called hearings with the refiners for the allocation of the Cuban sugar to be bought by the Defense Supplies Corporation. But when the meeting gathered, Agriculture called it off, referring the responsibility to the Sugar Division of the OPM.

Slowness of Washington

Equally astonishing has been the slowness with which Washington acted. Probably the confusion of authorities has contributed to it. Last summer Mr. Henderson imposed a ceiling of 3.50 cents on raw sugars. By and large a price ceiling both recognizes a shortage and (unless accompanied by controls, priorities, allocations, or rationing) invites stocking up (hoarding). Mr. Henderson, however, announced merely that his purpose was to prevent "speculation," apparently meaning speculation in the futures markets. There was, in fact, considerable futures speculation in sugar at the time, but as usual it largely reflected a disturbed feeling in the sugar trade that supplies might be inadequate.

After the Henderson ceiling, industrial consumers of sugar, who normally take about a third of the crop, accelerated their policy of accumulating. Nevertheless OPM and AAA and OPA did nothing to prevent this until after Pearl Harbor apparently stirred them from their torpor to the passage of order M-55, blocking further such accumulations. That this locked the stable door after the horse was stolen is indicated simply enough by the 7,900,000-ton takings of sugar in 1941, obviously far in excess of actual use.

Meantime the State Department and the Cuban authorities went into a huddle in the autumn over the block purchase of the entire 1942 Cuban crop. Negotiations dragged on and on until the end of December, when agreement "in principle" was reached for the purchase of the entire crop at 2.65 cents a pound, by the Defense Supplies Corporation. However, the actual contract for this deal has not yet been signed. And the deal requires two contracts—first for the purchase by DSC, and then for the sale by DSC to refiners of the sugar allocated to them. The complicated machinery necessary for these second contracts has not yet been set up.

Lastly Secretary Wickard on the radio on January 18, replying to Mrs. Roosevelt, sounded the tocsin on the shortage, and confirmed the incipient fears of housewives, aggravating the rush which had already started, and so multiplying the difficulties in the rationing process.

Serious Distribution Problem

As a total result Washington has on its hands a serious distribution problem with which it is at long last frantically preparing to cope. It was reported from Washington last week that rationing would begin on February 1, and over the week end Mr. Henderson said sugar ration cards would be out in a few weeks. It seems doubtful that the actual machinery can be in operation before the first of March, let alone the first of February. Meantime Atlantic seaboard refiners cannot get their raws because of the delays in Cuban shipment, due to delays in the signing of the contract, and retailers are trying informally to hold back the consumer rush for sugar, until Washington gets its machinery set up.

And as if the situation were not ironic enough, a finishing touch has been added. Some retailers have been requiring customers to take a dollar's worth of groceries in order to get any sugar. A prominent Washington woman says that is good. But Justice Department says it is illegal.

Washington must have known of the impending shortage. The trade did. The danger to Philippine and Hawaiian supplies was well known in Washington, as well as the meaning of the German invasion of the Ukraine, and the statistics on British needs, and the need for the diversion of sugar into high-test molasses for smokeless powder.

Yet a fortnight ago it was officially indicated, in connection with the purchase of the Cuban crop, that some 2,675,000 tons of Cuban sugar would be available for food in the United States. But over last week end that figure was reduced by some 1,600,000 tons, to only 1,070,000 tons, as shown in the table above.

Rails' 1942 Steel Needs Put at 6,544,715 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's railroads estimated today that they would need 6,544,715 tons of steel this year, including steel for 121,827 new freight cars of all types and 974 locomotives.

This estimate was made public by the Association of American Railroads on the basis of a survey of class 1 carriers requested by the OPM and the Office of Defense Transportation.

The estimates were based on an expected 10 per cent increase in traffic this year over 1941.

The number of new cars required compares with 80,502 new freight cars put into service last year and 84,894 in 1929.

Class 1 railroads added 633 new locomotives last year.

Caterpillar Tractor Net

CHICAGO (AP) — Caterpillar Tractor Company, farm equipment manufacturer, reported net income of $7,784,483 or $4.14 a common share for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, against net income of $7,839,117 or $4.16 a share in the 1940 year.

Price Measure Passes House; Goes to Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—After a three-hour attack by Republicans and a few Democrats, the wartime price control bill was approved finally by the House yesterday and sent to the Senate, where speedy action was forecast.

A powerful coalition led by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R) of Michigan came within 20 votes of sending the controversial measure—compromised between original Senate and House bills—back to conference with instructions to revise it. The coalition wanted to knock out a system of business licenses designed to enforce price control and also believed a board of review should be set up to pass on price ceilings that might be fixed.

Roll Call Defeated

But, after Democratic leader John McCormack of Massachusetts had asserted that those and other Republican-sponsored objections were unnecessary or meaningless, the House defeated Mr. Wolcott's attempts on a roll-call vote, 209 to 189. Then members went on to pass the legislation on another rollcall, 286 to 112.

Mr. McCormack took occasion during the animated debate to say that reports that the President might veto the bill were unfounded, but he did say he believed that additional legislation might have to be passed "to correct some of the defects in the present bill."

The legislation, first requested by President Rosevelt last July, would give a Price Administrator, who presumably will be Leon Henderson, authority to fix ceilings on prices in his discretion, as well as rents in defense areas. Licenses could be required for the conduct of almost any business. If provisions of a license were violated, the offending party would be warned, then the Government could petition a state court to suspend it. That court might, after a hearing, suspend the license for not longer than 12 months and the aggrieved party could appeal through normal court channels.

Acting Price Administrator Leon Henderson was reported to have made a last-minute appeal to Senators for final approval of compromise price control legislation.

View Toward Henderson

Well-informed sources said that he had written a letter to Senators in an attempt to refute any implication that he believed the pending bill would not achieve the degree of price control that current conditions warrant. It also had been reported that Republicans might try to block President Roosevelt's expected appointment of Mr. Henderson as Administrator once the bill becomes law.

Some Senators were reported to have said that there was no good reason to have an Administrator who believed the legislation he was to direct would be ineffective.

Senator Brown, (D) of Michigan, said that the ceilings on 23 of the 25 major farm crops apparently would be affected by only one of the three agriculture limitations in the bill—that prohibiting the imposition of a ceiling below 110 per cent of parity. Only cotton and potatoes, he said, would be affected by other stipulations that ceilings could not be fixed below the market levels of Oct. 1 and Dec. 15 or the average price from 1919 to 1929.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 20

What Is a "Family"?

"In one household" is a phrase which confronts many taxpayers when they make out their income tax returns. What do the regulations mean when they classify as the head of a family one who actually supports and maintains "in one household" a certain number of dependents for which he is allowed a personal exemption of $1,500 as the head of a family?

Income tax regulations are not narrow in interpreting this phrase. It may mean the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, living quarters in a hotel, or such other place as she or he may occupy as a temporary or permanent residence.

It is not always necessary that a taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof the entire year in order that he be allowed the exemption given the head of a family. If the common home is maintained, and the parent is away much of the time on business, or a child is away at school or on a visit, that is still "one household," and the exemption is allowed. If it is unavoidable for a parent to keep his dependent children with relatives, or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere — that constitutes "one household." But a person who gives the dependent of another a home is not, under the income tax regulations, the head of a family.

Another term that may be, in some cases, confusing or perplexing to many taxpayers is "living together," in the case of a husband and wife. Again the income tax regulations are liberal in interpretin a phrase which, precisely defined, might do an injustice to a taxpayer. When a common home is maintained, and it becomes necessary for the husband to be away on business occasionally and temporarily, or the wife is absent on a visit, the $1,500 exemption still applies. The relation is not changed, neither is the exemption forfeited, if either husband or wife is unavoidably confined in a sanatorium.

Aircraft Executive

I. M. Laddon

Named Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. Mr. Laddon, one of the Nation's foremost aircraft designers, has been associated with the industry since 1917. The first all-metal plane constructed in this country was of his design. Mr. Laddon joined Consolidated in 1927.

U. S. Industry Seen At Last to Be Put To Production Test

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking, official journal of the American Bankers Association, asserted the one basic fact overlooked concerning prospective production and the general business outlook is that "our industrial and agricultural capacity has never been put to any real test such as now appears inevitable.

"The simple truth," the publication said, "is that we have barely started to produce because we have never made anything like full use of our manpower and brainpower."

Business and labor have a theoretical choice between two roads, the magazine said in its monthly business survey. They are:

1. Longer hours of work for everyone, with little or no increase in wages, and the addition of new millions of persons to factory rolls.

2. A period of constantly rising wages and profits, substantial pay and bonuses, including convenient pre-war working hours, short weeks and restrictions of various kinds on the employment of new workers.

"The chances are that we shall try this (latter) one at first and shift over to the other one later," the survey stated.

It will take more than the conversion of plants to war production to show what can be produced, the publication said, adding:

"There must also be a conversion to the 'old time religion' of hard work involving nothing less than the sacrifice of our tradition of hours convenient to labor and output restricted to market."

War Uses To Take Most Of Aluminum Production

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has earmarked the nation's entire supply of aluminum for war use, prohibiting all civilian use except for a handful of essential items.

Fifteen non-military uses were permitted, but most of them were restricted to low-grade aluminum. Other civilian consumption was banned, except for allocations which have been authorized specifically by the priorities division since last October 31.

The order, signed by War Production Director Donald M. Nelson, is effective immediately, and "continues in effect until revoked."

On the list of exceptions were replacements for worn-out or defective aluminum parts, and household or industrial machinery, provided that the old parts are returned by the consumer. The steel industry was permitted to use aluminum as an alloying agent, or deoxidizer, under specific restrictions, but commercial aircraft makers were forbidden to use the light metal, except on orders having military priority ratings

Use of the metal for condensers in new radio sets was banned, but it will be permitted if the condensers are to replace defective ones in existing sets.

Pistons for engines of trucks weighing 1½ tons or more, for heavy duty tractors, Diesel engines and engines for portable fire-fighting equipment may continue to be made from aluminum, because these were regarded as essential to continued operation of industry, agriculture and public safety services.

Other permitted uses include: containers for intravenous solutions and blood; orthopedic equipment, where lightweight metal is essential; welding rods and X-ray tube housings; match plates, patterns and snap flasks, provided they are used on military orders with a rating of A-1 or nigher.

Mr. Nelson's order provided that anhydrous aluminum chloride might be produced only for the manufacture of dyes for war textiles, high octane gasoline. tear gas, nylon or pharmaceuticals.

WASHINGTON (AP)—America's aluminum production will be doubled and the magnesium output will be increased five-fold through expansion programs already under way to meet the heavy bomber schedule, the Office for Emergency Management disclosed in a survey of natural resources.

It listed many acute material shortages but declared that "the clear superiority of the United States in raw materials is encouraging" in the world struggle which gives natural resources a major role.

The report set the 1941 aluminum production at 600,000,000 pounds. It said that because of the demands for construction of heavy bombers, which use 30,000 pounds per plane as compared with 5,000 pounds for a fighter, new aluminum plants designed to double the output already were being built.

Production of magnesium was about 33,000,000 pounds in 1941 and "next year we expect to produce five times as much," the report said.

Output of Trucks In March to Be Minus Tires, Tubes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The war production board authorized today an increase in the production of medium and heavy trucks for March—but ruled that they would be minus tires, casings and tubes.

The board said 54,710 medium and heavy trucks could be produced in March, an increase of 34 per cent over the output of March, 1941.

Tires and tubes may be used on the vehicles only during delivery to dealers, after which they must be removed and returned to the manufacturers, the WPB said.

A board spokesman said the Government "undoubtedly" would provide for tires and tubes whenever a truck was released for sale under a rationing plan to be adopted.

The board also authorized unlimited production of passenger carriers and trucker trailers during March to meet increased transportation demands created by curtailment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles.

The order affects carriers seating 15 or more persons and trailers of 5-ton or more capacity. Next month, manufacturers of these vehicles will be restricted to an output of 1,065 units, an increase of 138 per cent over February, 1941.

Transition to War Basis

NEW YORK — Readjustment now taking place in industry from a peace to a wartime basis bearing on eight long established companies is outlined in a circular being distributed by J. Roy Prosser & Co., New York.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

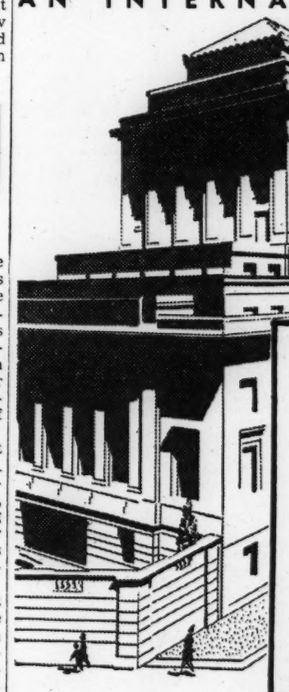
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb.	2
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb.	2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb.	2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb.	10
Union Savings Bank	Feb.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb.	16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb.	16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb.	16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb.	16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb.	18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Feb.	2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb.	16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb.	20

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	598,600
1942 volume to date	10,955,920
1941 volume to date	10,628,090

Stocks Lose Most of Early Rising Power

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Stocks extended Monday's rally by fractions to a point or so in today's early market transactions but the majority eventually lost rising momentum.

Dealings slackened after midday and extreme gains were substantially reduced or canceled near the final hour. Many leaders were unable to make headway and, while small advances were the rule for assorted rails, steels, oils and specialties, declines were plentiful. Transfers were at the rate of about 60,000 shares.

Reports of further Japanese warship casualties in the far Pacific cheered Wall Street and the hopeful tone of Prime Minister Churchill's address to the House of Commons was encouraging. The growing threat to Singapore was an offset marketwise. Many bright earnings statements helped counteract persistent tax doubts.

Among stocks new highs for 1941-42 were recorded for Loew's, Devoe & Raynolds and Cuban-American Sugar. The sugars, though, seemed to have run out of steam. In front at times were N. Y. Central, Great Northern, U. S. Steel, Standard Oil (N. J.), Sears Roebuck, Paramount Pictures and J. I Case.

Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, Union Carbide and Boeing.

Supported in a slim curb were American Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Aluminum of America.

Rail Bonds Rise

A fair volume of buying orders kept a selected group of railroad issues pointed higher in today's bond market, but the general run of corporates idled in a narrow range with modest gains and losses about evenly divided as the final hour approached.

In the higher group were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Lackawanna 4½s, Norfolk & Southern 5s, Illinois Central 3½s, Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Great Northern 4s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Showing minor changes either way were American & Foreign Power 5s, Rock Island general 4s, International Paper 5s, Wabash 4¼s, Western Union 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

City of New York Transit 3s, weak on Monday after Secretary Morgenthau attacked the present tax-exemption status of State and municipal bonds, recouped a small fraction.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅛	1.32⅝	1.32⅞	1.33⅛
Minneapolis	1.28⅜	1.27¼	1.27½	1.27⅞
Kansas City	1.27	1.26⅜	1.26⅜	1.26¾
Winnipeg	.80¾	.80⅜	.80⅝	.80¾
July wheat				
Chicago	1.35⅝	1.34⅛	1.34⅜	1.34⅜
Minneapolis	1.30¼	1.29	1.29⅜	1.29⅜
Kansas City	1.27¾	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27⅝
Winnipeg	.81¾	.81¼	.81½	.81⅝
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.37¼	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.36½
Minneapolis	1.30¼	1.30⅛	1.30⅛	1.31
May Corn				
Chicago	.91	.89¾	.90½	.90¾
Kansas City	.85½	.84¾	.85⅜	.85¼
July Corn				
Chicago	.93½	.91¾	.92½	.92¼
Kansas City	.89¼	.86½	.87½	.86⅞
May Oats				
Chicago	.60⅛	.59¼	.59½	.60⅛
Minneapolis	.56⅛	.55¼	.55½	.56⅛
Winnipeg	.51⅜	.51	.51¼	.51
Rye, Chicago				
May	.92¾	.90½	.91¼	.91⅝
July	.95¾	.93⅛	.93¾	.94¼
Sept.	.98	.95½	.96⅛	.96½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.37	12.37	12.30	12.32	12.35
May	12.57	12.57	12.50	12.55	12.57
July	12.77	12.77	12.72	12.72	12.77

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	2.01¼	2.01¾	1.99	2.01¼	2.01¼
July	2.03¼	2.03½	2.01¼	2.03¼	2.02¼
October	1.99	2.00¾	1.96½	2.00½	1.99

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	..	..	..	95.8b	95.8
May	..	..	..	95.8b	95.6
July	..	..	..	95.2b	95.2
Tops					
March	..	..	..	127.0b	127.4a 126.8
May	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.8
July	..	..	..	126.4b	126.8a 126.3

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	19.41	19.57	19.37	19.41	19.34
May	19.53	19.72	19.50	19.54	19.48
July	19.59	19.79	19.59	19.62	19.54
October	19.70	19.88	19.66	19.72	19.64
December	19.73	19.93	19.70	19.79	19.67

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98
July	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.50	8.50	8.47	8.50	8.50
May	8.58	8.58	8.56	8.57	8.57

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMchNo3	...	...	...	2.99b	2.99

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				15.00b	15.00
June				15.00b	15.00

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.33	6.33	6.32	6.32b	6.33

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	33.65	33.65	33.55	33.55	33.95
†February	34.30	34.30	34.10	34.10	34.50
*March	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.25	34.70
Eggs					
†January	34.15	34.20	33.60	33.65	34.00
†October	34.05	34.05	33.85	33.90	34.15
‡February	32.05	32.05	31.75	31.90	32.15
Potatoes					
March	3.35	3.36	3.30	3.30	3.36
November	2.89	2.89	2.85	2.85	2.87

*B.s. †R.s. ‡F.g.f.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	−1
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	7	7	7	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 21
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	24	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	¼	¼	¼	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	⅝	Alleghany Corp	19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅜
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	6	17	16½	16½	+ ½
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Industr (1)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 26
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	140	140	140	+1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	12	14¼	14	14	− ¼
		Allied Stores	14	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
9	5	Allied Str pf (5)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ½
87	71⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	6	29¼	29	29	
37	24⅜	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
23⅜	14½	Amal Leather	62	1½	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 26
1⅜	⅛	Amal Lea pf 1½k	6	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ¾
20	10	Amerada Pet (2)	4	55⅛	55	55½	+1
63½	44	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	5	21¾	21½	21¾	
22⅞	14⅜	Am Airlines 1½g	12	45½	45	45½	+ ⅝
58½	40	Am Bank N .10e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bosch	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅜
8¼	2½	Am Brakes 2.20g	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jan 26
39	26⅛	Am Cable & R	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3	1	Am Can (4)	5	64¼	64	64	− ½
95¼	55¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
185	157½	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31⅞	31½	31½	− ⅛
34¾	23	Am C & F pf(7)	3	71¼	71¾	71¾	−1¼
79¼	56	Am Ch & C (1⅜e)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
23½	16½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
115	107	Am Chicle (4a)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jan 23
121	90½	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
8¾	4¾	Am Comm Al	16	9¾	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
6⅜	9⅜	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	5	22¾	22	22½	+ ½
19½	9½	Am Encaus Til	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
6½	3¾	Am for Pow	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	A F P $6 pf 1⅛g	21	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅞
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	29	28	26½	27⅞	+1⅜
28⅜	14¾	Am & F P 2 pf	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	29	28¾	29	+ ½
38½	29	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	2	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 26
33½	27	Am Home(2.40a)	6	39	39	39	+ ¾
51¼	42⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
2⅛	1	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
30⅛	20	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¼	2½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
13¼	6½	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
50	38	Am Locomotive	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 24
95¼	77¼	Am M & F (.80)	8	10½	10¼	10¼	
13¾	8½	Am M &Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	2¼	Am Metal (1½g)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ¼
23	15½	Am Power & Lt	9	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
3¼	⅜	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	1	24	24	24	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39	17½	Am Rad & S (.60)	20	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	3¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
7	4⅜	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Smelt (½e)	5	42⅜	42½	42⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅝	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	146⅛	146	146	Jan 22
155	133¾	Am Snuff (1e)	5	33¼	33	33	− ¼
54	29⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	5	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	− ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stores (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jan 26
11½	8½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	
13½	6⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	9	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sm Tob (1)	11	21½	19	21½	Jan 26
195⅝	113¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	12	128	127¾	128	+ ½
168¾	115¼	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¾
73½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	12	50¾	50¼	50¼	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
159	143	Am Type Fdrs	3	5	5	5	
7	3⅜	Am Viscose(½e)	7	25	24¾	24¾	− ¼
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 22
116¾	112	Am Water Wks	9	3	3	3	
7¼	2½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
99⅛	64¾	Am Woolen	5	51½	53⅜	51½	
85⅜	31½	Am Wool pf 12g	4	73¾	73½	73½	Jan 26
81¼	51	Am Zinc L & S	5	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
8	2¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
56¾	46⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	26	28¼	27⅞	28	− ⅛
30	22⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
17¼	11⅛	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
12½	7	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 26
2⅛	¾	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
33⅞	26	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 23
112½	108½	Armour Ill	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5½	2¼	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	3	66	65⅜	66	+1½
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
72	60	Armstron' C 2¼g	5	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
34⅜	20½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 26
9¾	6½	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6¾	3	Assd Dry Goods	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
88	78	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
102½	76	Associates (2a)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
35½	20	Atch T&SF (1e)	72	35¼	34½	34⅝	− ½
31⅝	18	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	67⅞	67⅜	67½	
70¼	53⅝	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	25⅞	25½	25½	− ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jan 23
45½	13½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
56	16½	Atl Refining (1a)	31	23	2⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	19½	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 24
111⅛	107	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
7½	6⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	+ ¼
51⅜	47½	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	Jan 26
72¼	61	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
9¼	6	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
3⅞	1⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	2⅝						

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	13¾	13½	13½	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	35	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	29	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
13½	7	Barber As (⅛e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	24	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	9	17½	17	17	+ ⅜
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 24
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
41⅜	32	Bendix Av (1e)	12	37¼	37	37	
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	7	13	13	13	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	52	52	52	Jan 23
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 24
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	14	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	− ⅜
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jan 26
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	22¼	22½	22½	
23⅞	15¼	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	− ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	Jan 26
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	22½	22¼	22½	
44⅛	31½	Boston & Maine	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	Jan 26
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	− ½
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jan 21
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	− ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	15	½	½	½	
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jan 26
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	
23½	11⅜	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Mfg	2	3	3	3	
6⅝	2½	Budd Wh (1.05g)	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jan 24
35⅜	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 26
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55	55	55	Jan 26
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅜	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 26
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 26
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	Jan 26
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W 1.60g	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	12	4⅜	4½	4½	− ¼
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	3	36¼	35¼	35¼	− ⅞
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26	26	26	Jan 26
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	6	67½	67½	67½	+1½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	39⅜	39	39	− ⅛
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	14	20¼	19⅞	20	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	12	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ½
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 26
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	9	17½	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 26
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	16	31¾	31	31½	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec 31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	6	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	5	4⅞	5	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	48	12⅜	12	12⅛	
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 26
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P 'l cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 26
		Chi Rock Is & P	3				
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
		C R I & P 7% pf	19	½		½	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
3	1	Chicks Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 26
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	15	47⅝	47⅛	47½	− ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	32	32	32	Jan 26
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26¼	26	26	Jan 26
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	7	41	40⅞	41¼	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	11	33⅜	33	33½	+ ¾
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	69½	69	69	− ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57	57	57	Jan 26
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	6	13	12⅞	13	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	− ¾
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	26	1⅜	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	51	51	51	− ½
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	7	70	70	70	Jan 26
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
106	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102	102	Jan 24
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	12	8⅝	9½	9½	
1⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	11	⅛	¼	¼	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	41	41	41	+ ¼
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	16	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s 47-43	104.	104.	104.
2 3¼s 46-44	105.20	105.20	105.20
2 2½s 72-67	100.18	100.18	100.18

New York City Bond

49 3s 80	102⅜	102⅛	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P 5s 53st	55	55	55
21 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89¾	89¾
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	74½	74½	74½
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	63½	63¾	63½
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59	58¾	59
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	69¾	69½	69½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
5 Am Int 5½s 49	101	100½	101
3 Am T&T 3¾s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
13 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107¾	107¾
10 Am W W & E 6s 75	107½	107½	107½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65¾	65¾	65¾
8 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
2 Atl & Chia AL 5s 44	103	103	103
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
21 AC Line cit 4s 52	73	72⅞	73
35 AC Line 4½s 64	66	65⅝	65⅝
13 AC Line 5s 45	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	36⅜	37
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64½	64¾
37 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	38⅜	38¾
25 B&O 95 st C	43½	43	43
20 B&O 2000 st D	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
62 B&O 96 st F	38½	38⅛	38¼
88 B&O cv 60 st	39	38Z	39
3 B&O 4s 48	62⅝	62¼	62½
7 B&OPL&EWV 4s 51st	54¼	54	54¼
9 B&O S W 50 st	47¾	47	47¾
8 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57⅞	57	57⅞
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	57½	58
3 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98	97¾	98
14 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	127½	127½	127½
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 65	104	104	104
1 Boston & Me 5s 67	77½	77½	77½
83 Boston & Me 4½s 70	40⅞	40½	40½
5 Boston & Me 4s 60	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5½ 57 B	104½	104½	104½
48 Buf R&P 57 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
20 Bur CR&No 5s 34	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58¾	58½	58¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
25 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Can Pac 5s 54	87½	87½	87½
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	82⅝	82⅝	82½
1 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	66½	66	66½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
9 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	94	94	94
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	43¾	43½	43¾
25 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	4	4½	4⅝
1 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	14	13¾	13¾
2 Cen of New Eng 4s 61	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
47 Cen Pac 5s 60	69¼	69¼	69¼
10 Cen Pac 5s 60 reg	57⅜	56¾	56¾
57 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	57	57
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	76¾	76⅜	76⅜
4 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¾	17½	17½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 ChCo rfg 3½s 96E	84¾	84¾	84¾
71 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	17¾	16⅝	16⅜
17 CB&Q 4½s 77	79⅞	79⅝	79⅜
31 CB&Q gen 4s 58	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	83½	83¼	83¼
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
31 Chi&E Ill inc 97	89½	89	89½
3 ChGtW Inc 4½s 2038	31	30¾	30¾
7 Chi Gt West 4s 88	42¼	42	42
7 Chi I&L 6s 66	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
6 Chi I&L 5s 47	10	10	10
37 Chi I&L 5s 66	35	34½	34½
86 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅜	9¾	10⅛
112 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	12¾	12¾	13
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	2½	2½	2½
12 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
30 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
5 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	46⅜	46	46
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	43½	43⅛	43½
56 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	18½	18¼	18½
5 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	29½	29⅜	29⅜
53 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21⅜
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18⅜	18¼	18¼
7 Chi Ry 5s 27 ctf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
14 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	46	46	46
55 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	14	13¾	13¾
27 CRI&P 4s 88	23¾	23¼	23¼
68 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23¾	23½	23½
3 CT Hte & RR rfg 5s 60	13¼	13	13¼
17 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	67	67	67
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	107½	107½	107½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	95½	95½	95½
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	37½	37¼	37¼
35 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	74	74	74
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83	83	83
3 Col P&I 5s 70	71	70½	70½
145 Col & So 4½s 80	87	87	87
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
11 ComlMack inc 99 ww	27	26	26
6 Comwlth Ed cnf 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
6 Con Oili cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83½	83¼	83½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	107¾	107½	107¾
8 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	60½	59¾	59¾
20 D&RG 4s 36	105	105	105
22 D&RG West 5s 55	15	14¾	14½
43 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 D&RGWest 5s 78	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13 Det Ed 3s 70	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104½	104½	104½
4 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	108½	108½	108½
65 Erie 4½s 2015	99½	99½	99½
87 Erie 4s 95	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	90	89¾	90
20 Fla E Cst 5s 74	95	95	95
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ctf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
28 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
15 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97¼	97	97¼
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	98¼	97½	98¼
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	97	97	97
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	88	88	88
2 Gt Nor 4s 46C	87¼	87	87
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99½	99½	99½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	97	97	97
	77½	77½	77½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
33 G Bay&W deb B	10½	10	10
4 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89	89	89
4 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	95	95	95
11 Gulf M &Oh inc 2015	95	95	95
28 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	59	58¾	58¾
4 Housatonic 5s 37	79¼	79	79
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	74½	74½	74½
48 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
91 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	45¾	45	45¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	13¼	13	13¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	47¾	47½	47¾
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	44¾	45
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44½	44¾
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	45½	45⅜	45½
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 33 reg	54½	54	54½
3 Ill Cen Stl 3½s 51	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51 reg	49¼	48½	49⅛
1 Ill Cen2W Line 4s 51	47¼	47	47¼
40 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	60	60	60
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¼	47½	47⅞
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	44¼	44	44¼
1 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	74	74	74
11 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	25½	25½	25½
16 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	101⅜	101¼	101¼
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	2	2	2
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14⅜	14½	14½
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14	13¾	14
5 Int Hydro Elec 6s 44	23½	23¼	23½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞
4 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	44	43¾	44
2 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	47	46½	47
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	74	73¾	74
5 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	50	50	50
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	52	52	52
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	75	75	75
1 PT RR A St 3½s 74	96½	96½	96½
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	96	96	96
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	71	70½	71
18 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	63	61½	63
21 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	34½	34	34½
2 TexP-MPTer 5½s 64	50¾	50¾	50¾
132 Third Ave aj 5s 60	32½	32¼	32½
44 Third Ave 4s 60	27	26¾	27
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	75	75	75
10 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	97	96⅝	97
20 Unit Drug 5s 53	97	97	97
2 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	51½	51½	51½
2 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	52	52	52
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	67	67	67
13 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Wabash 2d 5s '39 ct	24¾	24¼	24¼
5 Wabash 5s '76	12	12	12
152 Wabash 4s '71 wi	12	11⅞	11⅞
77 Wabash 4s '81 wi	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1 Wabash 4½s '78	50	49⅝	49⅝
86 Wabash 4½s '91 wi	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
9 Wab Det & C 5s '41 ct	10⅞	10¼	10½
41 Walwrth 4s '55	90½	90	90
14 Warner Bros 6s '48	86	85¾	86
73 Warren Bros 6s '41	97¼	97	97¼
7 West Shore 4s 2361	91¾	90¾	90¾
1 Westchn Lt 5s '50	49¼	49	49
2 Westn Md 4½s '77 A	121	121	121
1 Westn Md 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
22 Westn Pac 1st 5s '48	91	90⅝	91
71 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	29¾	29	29
4 Western Un 5s '51	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
9 Western Un 5s 60	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Westghse Elec 2¾s '51	84¼	84¼	84¼
20 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
24 Wis Cen 4s '49	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	43½	42⅝	43½
15 Young S&T 3¼s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	11½	11½	11½
10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69½	68⅝	69½
3 Australia 4½s 56	90	90	90
1 Belgium 6½s 49	88	88	88
5 Brisbane 6s 50	56½	56	56
24 Buen A 4¾s 77	59½	59¼	59½
6 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Canada 4s 60	104½	104½	104½
2 Canada 3s 67	94½	94½	94½
3 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	15¾	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	16	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Copenhag 4s 53	21	21	21
1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	98	98	98
1 Cuba 5½s 45	107	107	107
1 Denmark 4s 62	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Denmark 4½s 62	68½	68½	68½
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	53½	53½	53½
40 Peru 1st 6s 60	101	100	100
1 Peru 1st & Ref 5s 2000	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Sao Paul Cr 8½s 57	83⅛	81½	83⅛
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	13½	13½	13½
10 Sydney 5½s 55	28	28	28
5 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4¼s79	55	55	55
3 Uru 4½s 78	58¾	58¾	58¾
	57	57	57

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 6,250,000; previous day, 11,436,600; week ago, 12,040,400; year ago, 8,920,150; two years ago, 5,673,200; Jan. 1 to date, 189,672,300; year ago, 208,019,800; two years ago, 139,-301,250.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Jan. 27

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	European		
Cablest	$4.04	$4.04	$4.02
Switz'l'd—franc	.2335	.2335	.
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2387	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1461
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
	South America		
Arg'tina—pesot‡	.2360	.2367	.7187
Brazil—milreist‡	.0520	.0520	.2023
Chile—pesot	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—solt	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—pesot	.5400	.5400	.6583
	Far East		
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8825	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

• Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9⅞	10⅞
American Barge Line Co com	11	12⅛
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	20	22
American Manufac 5 pf	19	22
American Wringer Co	79¾	.
†Amoskeag Company	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company pf	19	.
Appleton Company	70	.
Appleton Company 7 pf	28	30½
Applied2Arts Corp	106	.
Arlington Mills	2½	3½
Arnold Print Works	44½	.
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	8½	9¾
Automobile Banwking Corp	½	1
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	22	24
Automobile Insurance Co	20¼	22¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	105	.
Berkshire Fine Spin 8 pf	87	97
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	56	56
Boston Wharf Company	100½	.
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	13¼	.
Botany Worsted Mills pf	28¾	31½
Brown Co	47	53
Brown Co pf	1½	2
Brinks Inc	26	28½
Campbell A S Co Inc	70	74
Central Railway Signal A	3¼	4¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	40	.
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	42	47
Mass Power & Light pf	68	73
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	28¾	31¾
Narragansett Elec pf	12⅛	13⅝
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25	27
N E Power Assn 6 pf	25½	27½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	65½	69
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	16½	18½
N S Public Serv $7 pf	53⅜	63¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18½	20½
Newport Electric	12½	14½
Providence Gas	11½	14½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	28	31
R I Pub Serv pf	9½	11
Rockland Light & Power	14½	16½
Springfield Gas Light	29¼	32¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	12⅛	13¼
Western Mass Companies	14	17
	8	9

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	69½	74¾
Bank of New York (14)	250	270
Bankers Trust (2)	44	46
Brooklyn Trust (4)	61	65
Central2Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	79⅛	81⅝
Chase National (1.40)	26⅛	27⅝
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	38⅛	40⅞
Commercial (8)	194	198
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10½	11⅝
Corn ExchangeBk&T (2.40)	32⅞	34⅞
Empire Trust (3)	42½	45½
First National (80)	98.50	.
Guaranty Trust (12)	7.70	8.11
Irving Trust (.40)	2351/2	2401/2
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	34½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	53¾
National City (1)	21	23
New York Trust (3½)	249	264
Public (1½a)	67⅜	69⅜
Title Guarantee & Trust	27¾	29¼
(a) Also extra or extras.	2⅞	3⅜

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Eelectric	17¼	19¼
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	111½	.
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	135	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	43	47
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	94	98
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98	103
Conn Light & Power	30¼	32¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	19¼	21¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	56	.
Fall River Gas Works	13¼	23⅜
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	15½	18
Green Mountain Power pf	32½	35½
Hartford Electric Light	53	58
Haverhill Electric	50	53
Haverhill Gas Light	29	33
Holyoke Water Power	91½	104¾
Lawreince Gas & Electric	13¼	15¼
Lowell Electric Light	30	34
Lynn Gas & Electric	42	47
Mass Power & Light pf	68	73
Mass Utilities Asso pf	12⅛	13⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	24¼	26¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	52	55
N E Power Assn 6 pf	25½	27½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	65½	69
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	16½	18½
N S Public Serv $7 pf	53⅜	63¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18½	20½
Newport Electric	12½	14½
Providence Gas	11½	14½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	28	31
R I Pub Serv pf	9½	11
Rockland Light & Power	14½	16½
Springfield Gas Light	29¼	32¼
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	12⅛	13¼
Western Mass Companies	14	17
	8	9

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106	109
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	87	91
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	87½	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	64	68
Central P&L 7 pf	105	110
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	104½
General Water G&E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	21	24
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105	109
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	93½	97½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	98¼	100½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	94	98
New Rochelle Wat 5 pf	109	113
No States Power Del 5 pf	8¼	7½
No States Power Del 6 pf	108	112
No States Power Del 7 pf	50	54
Ohio Power 4½ pf	56	59
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108	111¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	101	105
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	108	111
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	108	111
Public Service Ind	102¼	105¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	9¼	10¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	90¼	93¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102½	105¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	84	88
San Diego Gas & Electric	93¾	98
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	9⅝	11⅛
Sierra Pacific Power Co	90	.
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	16¼	18¼
Tampa Electric Co	114	.
	18⅞	20

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¾	16
Bank of New York (14)	310	320
Bankers Trust (2)	44	46
Brooklyn Trust (4)	61	65
Central2Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	79⅛	81⅝
Chase National (1.40)	26⅛	27⅝
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	38⅛	40⅞
Commercial (8)	194	198
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10½	11⅝
Corn ExchangeBk&T (2.40)	32⅞	34⅞
Empire Trust (3)	42½	45½
First National (80)	98.50	.
Guaranty Trust (12)	7.70	8.11
Irving Trust (.40)	2351/2	2401/2
Manufacturers Trust (2)	33	34½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	53¾
National City (1)	21	23
New York Trust (3½)	249	264
Public (1½a)	67⅜	69⅜
Title Guarantee & Trust	27¾	29¼
(a) Also extra or extras.	2⅞	3⅜

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	.
First National (2)	37½	39½
Merchants National (12)	355	375
†New England Trust	1400	.
National Rockland (2)	45	55
National Shawmut (1)	18½	20
Pilgrim Trust (8)	240	260
Second Nat'l Trust (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	280	295
United States Trust (.80)	6¼	7¾
*Webster & Atlas (2)	11½	13
*Ex-dividend. †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.	51	57

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34⅝	35⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	74½	77½
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	26	28

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	127½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56⅛	58¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25⅞	27¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅞	19⅜
American Ins .Newahk (1½a)	13¼	14¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	43¾	45¾
American Reserve	22½	24½
American Surety (2½)	45½	47½
Automobile (1a)	39¾	41¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	3⅛	3⅞
Boston (16a)	377	387
Camden Fire (1)	22⅜	24⅜
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.20)	22¾	24¾
Conencticut General Life (1)	30¾	32¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	111	116
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	9	11½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	27¾	29⅛
Franklin Fire (1a)	40	42
General Reinsurance (2)	23½	26
Georgia Home (1a)	41½	43½
Glens Falls (1.60)	9	10
Globe & Republic (½)	4½	5½
Great American Insurance (1a)	26⅜	27⅞
Hanover (1.20)	25½	26⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	88⅛	91⅞
Home Fire Sec	½	.
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead (1)	17½	18⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅜	9⅜
Lincoln Fire	4	4¾
Maryland Casualty	2¾	2⅞
*Massachusetts Bond (36)	57¾	60¾
National Fire (2)	58½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅜	8⅜
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	18⅛	19½
New Hampshire (1.80a)	44	46
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15½
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¼
Phoenix (2a)	86¾	89¾
Providence Washington (1a)	23	25
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	26¾	28½
Revere(P) Insurance (1.20a)	23⅞	25⅜
Rhode Insland Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8a)	264	272
Springfield (4½a)	118	122
Standard Accident	49½	52½

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.10	2.30
Amerex Holding	11.25	12.75
American Business Shares	2.50	2.74
Axe Houghton Fund	10.07	10.83
Broad Street Investing	12.49	13.43
Bullock Fund	18.88	20.19
Canadian Investment Fund	11.19	12.26
Century Shares Trust	2.45	3.05
Chain Store Investment	23.81	25.80
Christiana Securities Co	14.34	.
Commodity Corp	2070.00	2270.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	10.74	11.75
Dividend Shares	27.25	29.75
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	.96	1.06
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	16.

AEF Contingent Prepared for Task Ahead

Continued from Page 1

in Iowa, put it more simply: "If Hitler tries to come here, we will give him what is coming to him."

Ready for Job Ahead

That was the way they all felt. They were not a very talkative lot on the whole. But they said enough—between mouthfuls as they put away abundant hot drinks and refreshments served by girls of the Navy, Army, Air Force institute in bright blue aprons—to make it plain that they took this business seriously; they had no boisterous enthusiasm for it; but they intended to do the job thoroughly and, if possible, to finish it this time.

One, indeed, was a sergeant who had been over here with an earlier AEF in 1918.

Now he had with him his son. There were several of these old-timers who, after the last war, stuck with the National Guard and so have come over again.

But for the most part this AEF is a new show. And it is a good one. "A very much better bunch of boys than those that came over the last time," a veteran war correspondent remarked. On this everybody agreed. Despite a very rough trip, they looked hale and husky.

"Equipment is first class," said a British officer standing near me as they filed off the gangplanks, each man in full battle dress complete with Army pack, rifle and cartridge belt. Some carried new American automatic rifles, others machine guns.

Off they came in a seemingly endless line. There were some thousands of them. All were infantry divisional troops, including artillery signalers, machine gunners, and a medical corps—there were 40 nurses on one of the transports—in addition to the infantry. It is not a motorized unit, but in other respects it is a fully equipped, well trained force ready for operational duties.

Praised by Observers

"Blimey, they've got better boots than we 'ave," muttered a British Tommy admiringly as they marched past.

"Good, quiet, orderly, disciplined troops," I overheard an English staff officer say in a tone that left no doubt he was genuinely impressed.

Very favorably impressed, but a bit puzzled: That sums up the verdict of expert British opinion. Puzzled by the almost complete absence of loud shouting and cheering they had come to expect at the arrivals of Canadian and Australian troops. I sounded out some of the troops as they waited to board the train or truck that whisked them off to their waiting camps and bases.

"We're glad to be here, all right," said a soft-voiced Tennesseean in reply to my soundings. "But we will be glad to get this business over with and gladder still to get back home."

A great many of these soldiers—perhaps the majority—were "selectees." One I talked to had been a school teacher, another a store clerk, both were from farms of Iowa and Minnesota and there was a sprinklig from almost every state, including New York. North Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, and Georgia.

They were not all silent and sedate by any means. You should have seen a group of six-footers from Iowa capering a combination of Irish Jig-Highland Fling when the band broke into the "Wearing of the Green."

"What do you expect to do here?" I asked one New Yorker. "Well, they say St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland," he answered with a twinkle. "We've come over to keep them out."

Perhaps it was a better jest than he knew. Certainly there might be an obvious advantage in the event of a German attempt to invade Eire of having Americans on hand to rush southward across the border rather than the traditionally unpopular British. But it is equally clear that there is a great deal more to it than that. As Sir Archibald Sinclair told the troops: "Your safe arrival here marks the first stage in the World War. It isn't an isolated maneuver of the war, but part of a general disposition of our resources which is being made under the supreme command of your President and our Prime Minister . . . part of one great plan to smash the dictator powers wherever they may be found."

In their own way, these Americans who have just come over realize that is what they are here for. They are here in Britain to take their stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain's armed forces for the free way of life which both understand.

Telling the World

LONDON, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—The British Broadcasting Corporation laid down the heaviest propaganda barrage of the war today to tell the world that the Yanks were coming again.

In a multitude of languages, announcers spread word of the landing of a new AEF vanguard in Northern Ireland and emphasized repeatedly that the United States sent approximately 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic in the World War.

The flow of American fighting men is starting much faster this time, they declared.

Despite the secrecy cloaking all shipping and troop movements, it has been common talk recently in London as well as in Northern Ireland and Eire that American troops would be landing in the British Isles any day.

Some London quarters which presumably should have been in the dark even knew the date of their arrival.

Aggressive Role for AEF

Continued from Page 1

it is the first evidence of the biggest AEF ever planned by the United States.

The AEF Program

It is not possible to state how these forces will first be employed but the following embrace the probabilities, as viewed by informed quarters in the capital:

1. They implement the announced policy of President Roosevelt when he told Congress earlier this month that "American armed forces must be used at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy.

The President explained that in some instances these operations would have to be defensive but he added significantly and prophetically: "In other cases, these operations will be offensive, in order to strike at the common enemy, with a view to his complete encirclement and eventual total defeat."

2. The United States and Britain are intent upon opening a second front on the continent of Europe in order to take advantage just as soon as possible of Germany's painful preoccupation with Russia. A second front is the proclaimed military objective of the United States-British War Council.

Joint War Action

Where and when a joint Anglo-American military maneuver can be effectively executed must remain secret but the possibilities of engaging Hitler both in Norway and in France are obvious. Since command of the air is essential to such an undertaking, Mr. Churchill's reference to the imminent use of American air power against Germany takes on added meaning.

3. American air and land forces will now be available to shelter the arrival of all kinds of war supplies, for the use of both British and American troops.

4. It is conceivable that arrangements may be made to allow American forces within Eire on the assumption that this exposed sector of the United Kingdom demands added protection and that American troops might be more acceptable than British.

5. Just as the presence of American fighting men in Britain would not, in the welcoming words of Sir Archibald Sinclair, be lost on General Tojo, so the United States does not expect that the military meaning of the AEF will be lost on Marshal Pétain. To the extent that Vichy collaboration with Berlin is based on the belief that Germany will win the war, the United States is now on hand in Britain to help persuade the Marshal that he is making either a wrong guess or is cherishing a false hope.

6. Since the United Kingdom will constitute the primary operating and supply base from which to begin the attack on the continent, the new AEF is concerned with its protection. Mr. Roosevelt has described the British Isles as "an essential fortress in this world struggle" and the United States is now sharing in the responsibility of keeping it an impregnable fortress.

But AEFs are not going to be limited to Britain or to the European Continent. American forces will be fighting in Africa, in Australia, and in China—"at any place in all the world" where they can "engage the forces of the enemy."

On all these continents the cry will not long be, "The Yanks are coming." It will be, as in Britain, "The Yanks are here."

President Roosevelt told Congress this month that "we cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit."

Today American armed forces are acting to wage the war in an offensive spirit.

Joint Supply Command

Continued from Page 1

Bailleau; London, Lord Beaverbrook.]

Although representation on the new agencies are for the present, at least, to be confined to the two countries, the White House explained that close consultation will be maintained with Russia, China, the Netherlands and such others of the 26 United Nations as necessary "to achieve common purposes."

As outlined by the President and the Prime Minister, the joint war boards will function as follows:

Munitions — From the description of the new units, the joint munitions agency stands out as the most important.

The entire munition resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, the announcement stipulated.

Munitions committees will be formed in Washington and London "under the combined chiefs of staff in a manner similar to the Southwest Pacific Agreement" in which Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British commander in the Far East, was made supreme commander, with Admiral Thomas C. Hart of the United States Navy as commander of all naval forces in the Pacific.

These committees "will advise on all assignments" of munitions "both in quantity and priority, whether to Great Britain and the United States or other of the United Nations in accordance with strategic needs."

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will appoint civilian chairmen of their respective munitions committees "in order that these committees may be fully apprised of the policy of their respective governments."

The statement said the civilian chairmen could "invite representatives of the State Department, the Foreign Office or production ministries or agencies" to join in their deliberations.

Raw Materials—The combined materials board will seek a planned and expeditious use of all the raw materials in the command of the two nations. It will be composed of one British and one American representative to insure the "best and speediest development, expansion and use of raw material resources." The United States and the British Commonwealth will function as a single unit in this crucial phase of the war and there will be close collaboration with the other United Nations.

Shipping—In effect the shipping facilities of Britain and the United States will be pooled but because of distances and divergent operations, the movement of ships now under the control of Great Britain will continue to be directed by the Ministry of War Transport.

Similarly the Maritime Commission in the United States will continue its direction of all merchant vessels but the freest and fullest use of the comon shipping pool will be available to both.

To adjust and concert in one harmonious policy the work of the British Ministry of War Transport and the shipping authorities of the United States Government, there will be established in Washington a combined shipping adjustment board, consisting of a representative of the United States and a representative of the British Government, who will represent and act under the instructions of the British Minister of War Transport.

A similar adjustment board will be set up in London consisting of the Minister of War Transport and a representative of the United States Government.

A spokesman for the President declared that these arrangements, concluded in principle before Mr. Churchill left the United States and worked out in detail during the past few days, would make for a more effective war effort "by the United Nations."

German Radio Station Closed in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—The Argentine Post Office Department yesterday closed radio stations operated by the Condor Airline Syndicate on the grounds that since the line had suspended operations for lack of fuel it had no need of wireless apparatus.

Condor is a Brazilian-owned subsidiary of the German Lufthansa and it maintained transmitting stations at Quilmes in Buenos Aires Province and Mendoza to furnish planes with metorological data.

Japan Inquires

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—Baron Shu Tomii, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the foreign office yesterday to make inquiries as to the extent of Argentina's support of the resolution adopted at Rio de Janeiro recommending that all American Nations sever relations with the Axis.

Cuba Expands Plans For Aid to Allies

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—Plans for strengthening Cuba's military position to further its policy of 100 per cent co-operation with the United States and Allied nations will be announced shortly, informed sources said today.

More than 2,000 recruits just enrolled in the Cuban Army are in their first week of training, but forthcoming plans were understood to call for a greater augmenting of the armed forces, which regularly have only 15,000 men.

General military improvements also are expected to be made.

This island, only 90 minutes by air from Miami and within easy plane distance of the Panama Canal, is regarded as a key spot in hemisphere defense, since it is a convenient base for extensive ship and air patrol operations.

The United States naval base at Guantanamo, on the eastern end of Cuba, has been extensively improved, and Cuba has co-operated in construction of new and improved airport facilities at various strategic points.

Axis Organizations Are Closed in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—Police in Rio de Janeiro State have closed 10 German and Italian societies and two German schools, it was disclosed here yesterday as indications grew that Brazil would soon break relations with the Axis.

One of the organizations closed was the Brazilian Yacht Club. In Feira de Santana a headquarters of the Brazilian Integralist (Fascist) organization banned since 1938 was closed and suspects were detained.

Uruguay Strengthens 'Internal Security'

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 26 (*AP*)—The Uruguayan Cabinet, acting swiftly after breaking off relations with the Axis, yesterday adopted "extraordinary measures" to insure internal security.

The Cabinet curbed anti-democratic propaganda, reinforced national defense, and demanded that foreign owned ships entering the port for repairs first seek permission of the Government.

Brazil Is Key To Success Of Meeting at Rio

Continued from Page 1

tions are less serious. Without Brazil, the inter-American outlook could be dark indeed.

The hope in Rio on the final day of the third consultative meeting of American Foreign Ministers is that Brazil will crown the achievements by the announcement of a break at the final public plenary session this evening. It is also hoped that Peru and Ecuador will announce the settlement of their border dispute.

In the final clearing up of resolutions the Foreign Ministers agreed to an immediate summoning of the new Inter-American Defense Commission in Washington, approved the principles of the Atlantic Charter, forbade any American nation to permit any other American nation to assume the representation of diplomatic or commercial interests of any alien country warring against the Americas, approved the extension of special privileges to non-American allies, reaffirmed the nonrecognition of aggressive conquests by the continuance of relations with the subjugated European nations, and recommended the complete severance or telephone, telegraph, and radio communications with territories under Axis domination.

Welles Pleased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Satisfaction with the achievements of the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers was expressed last night by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, in a message radiocast from Rio de Janeiro to North America.

Mr. Welles spoke during a news radiocast by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

A previous radio address by Mr. Welles Jan. 24 was reported jammed or drowned out by a powerful unidentified station playing German music.

In his message heard in the United States last night Mr. Welles said that "the most far reaching and practical steps ever agreed upon by the American republics have been taken for the preservation of the defense and the security of the Americas."

Tokyo Envoy Protests 'Affront' to Emperor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 27 (*AP*)—The Japanese Ambassador called on Undersecretary Mauricio Nabuco of the Foreign Office yesterday to protest that his Emperor had been affronted in O Radical, a morning newspaper.

The paper had printed a composit photograph of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito with two heavy black lines struck across them. Señor Nabuco's reply was not disclosed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED by library of small college, LIBRARIAN trained in accredited library school and with cataloging experience; Christian Scientist required. Box R-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — Rental opportunity of a lifetime; must leave city immediately; will sublet beautiful 8-room, 3-bath apartment at a tremendous sacrifice. 1258 Beacon Street, ASp. 3640.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENT with 2 or 3 rooms. Walking distance to Devonshire St., Boston. Ground floor and back yard desired. Box S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BEAUTIFUL Parlors—3-5 windows; others, superior surroundings; $7.50-$13.00; 11th floor; Thompson, 250 W. 108th (Broadway), N. Y. C.

BELMONT, MASS. — Large, sunny, well heated; near bath; modern, priv. home; breakfasts; gar.; gentleman preferred. Belmont 3848-W between 5:30-6:30 p. m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

MIAMI, FLA.—Pleasant, large room, 4 windows; centrally located; reasonable rental. Mrs. A. Hiller, 150 N. E. 8th St. Tel. 3-0788.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, every convenience, all transportation, near church. CO. 5-9355.

N. Y. C., 139 W. 82nd St. (5-D)—Unfurnished or furnished, large sunny room for woman (new 2½-room apartment); share kitchen.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41), Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. Mrs. Hill. UN. 4-9136.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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REPAIR YOUR CAR NOW!
while parts are available.
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST, Christian Scientist, with wide experience playing in Christian Science churches; can go anywhere in United States. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

PROPOSALS

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 701, 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock P. M., Daylight Saving Time, Tuesday, February 17, 1942, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is retubing two Cross-Drum Boilers at the Belchertown State School. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for $200.00 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information for bidding may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWYER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire borders; attractive house; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed, from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. W 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London: inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

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FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
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ENGLAND

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907

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

When thou vowest a vow unto GOD, *defer not to pay it.*

—ECCLES. 5:4

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Questions and Answers

Question: Miss H. S. of Los Angeles writes: Our bylaws require a two-thirds majority vote for an election. I have tried to bring to the attention of the membership the fact that such a bylaw places the control of an election in the hands of the minority. I hope this subject can be handled in the parliamentary law column.

Answer: In a wide experience we have never known of a bylaw that required a two-thirds vote for ordinary elections and we are at a loss to understand an organization that would adopt such a bylaw. Of course so long as your society is held to such a bylaw it must be obeyed, but if two-thirds of the members decide to accept the rule of the majority it would be a simple matter to amend the present bylaws.

Two of the cardinal points of parliamentary law are: "The will of the majority and the rights of the minority." The rights of the minority are as sacred in assembly matters as the will of the majority. One of the reasons for this is that we never know when we will belong to the minority. And it is always true that every great achievement originates with the minority.

It might be wise to examine the history of the organization and discover why such a bylaw was ever made.

All of the bylaws concerning elections that we have ever been familiar with have read: "A majority vote constitutes an election."

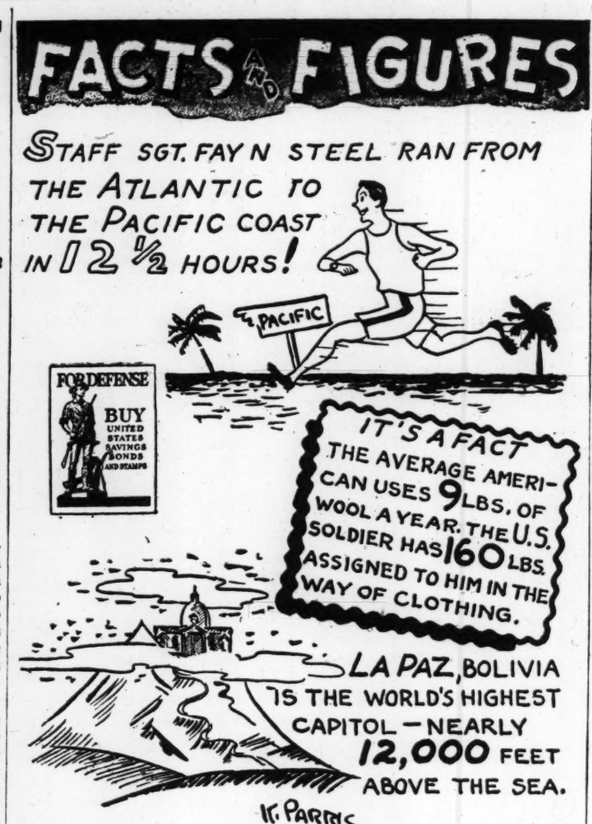
* * *

Question: Mr. P. S. M. of Walpole, Mass., asks, "Is it permissible for the chairman of a board of directors to make or second motions, vote, and enter into the general discussion concerning the motion?"

Answer: There is no rule against it but it seems unnecessary to do it. When a chairman wishes to initiate business he usually explains the matter to the group and says, "What is your pleasure?" This is usually followed by a motion. If a motion does not follow it would indicate that there was not enough support to make the motion worthwhile and it had better be dropped. However, if the chairman is determined to put it to vote, he can put the question.

Awana Slaker-James

FACTS AND FIGURES


STAFF SGT. FAY N STEEL RAN FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC COAST IN 12 ½ HOURS!
PACIFIC
FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS
IT'S A FACT THE AVERAGE AMERICAN USES 9 LBS. OF WOOL A YEAR. THE U.S. SOLDIER HAS 160 LBS. ASSIGNED TO HIM IN THE WAY OF CLOTHING.
LA PAZ, BOLIVIA IS THE WORLD'S HIGHEST CAPITOL — NEARLY 12,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.
K. PARRIS

Staff Sgt. Steel accomplished the feat in the Panama Canal Zone

Living for Less

House Care

Guard against wear and tear on your house and furnishings. Keep all plumbing in good order. Learn how to do the small jobs yourself from the Department of Agriculture's booklet: "Simple Plumbing Repairs in the Home." Switch rugs to different positions to avoid wear in one spot and change drapes

around to avoid fading. Make glass curtains with top and bottom hems of the same width so they can be reversed and thus give longer wear. Don't have loose wiring running around walls or under rugs in extension cords. They tend to grow worn, cause shortcircuits and start fires. It is cheaper and safer to have new electric outlets installed.

—AP Feature Service

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Russia of the dispatches would seem to be a country in which you'd need antifreeze in the anti-freeze.

Detroit News: In the East a 285-pound architect has built himself a cottage of glass. It supersedes that older mystery, the full-rigged ship in the bottle.

Chicago Daily News: A Russian dandelion is hailed as a prolific new source of needed rubber. When pulled, we understand, it snaps back into the lawn.

Wall Street Journal: Life does have its compensations. A news dispatch tells us that shirt and pajama manufacturers are having trouble getting enough pins.

New Flower

A new and extremely showy flower, called spider-lily, found in Guatemala, may soon be available to United States gardeners, according to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Daily Quotation

ONE person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy if I may.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Fresh-Water Springs in the Ocean?

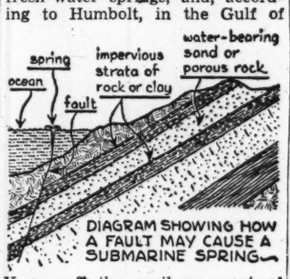
When a layer of porous rock or soil bearing water from rains or snows is imprisoned between two downward-slanting layers of impervious rock or clay, we have the conditions necessary to an artesian well or a fault spring. If a hole is bored through the upper impervious layer, water will rush to the surface to flow out in an artesian well. If a crack forms in the upper layer, caused by a geologic upheaval on the one side, or by the formation slipping down on the other, water will find its way up to the surface through the crack and a fault spring results.

When such sandwiched-in water-bearing strata extend under the sea, a fault occuring will result in an underwater or submarine spring. Such fresh-water springs are found around the coasts in many parts of the world.

Springs in Oceans

Huge quantities of fresh water well up in Dover Harbor, Eng. In the Gulf of Spezia and in the Port of Syracuse other large submarine springs may be found, the one in the Spezia Gulf being said to shoot up "to a height of 60 feet from the sea bottom" and to form "a small hillock on the surface."

A short distance off the coast of the Dutch Island of Saba, in the West Indies, may be found other fresh-water springs, and, according to Humbolt, in the Gulf of


spring
ocean
fault
impervious strata of rock or clay
water-bearing sand or porous rock
DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW A FAULT MAY CAUSE A SUBMARINE SPRING

Xagua off the southern coast of Cuba, a submarine spring "gushes through the salt water with such vehemence that boats approaching the spot are obliged to use great caution."

Submarine Springs

Sailing ships were said to have sometimes visited such submarine springs to replenish their supply of fresh water without putting into port. An article in the Geographic Journal tells of the inhabitants along the southwest coast of Persia who obtain drinking water from springs welling up through the salt waters of the Persian Gulf. Boatmen dive into the Gulf and fill their waterskins with fresh spring water.

The underground streams which furnish these springs with water sometimes travel long distances. The Persian Gulf submarine springs, for example, are thought to be supplied by rain falling on the hills of Oman, 500 miles distant.

W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

They will never stop quoting this man so long as there is an English language, even though his day and age have long departed. He wrote an epic at the age of twelve and a drama in blank verse when he was fourteen. He was the fourth of the twelve children of an English clergyman. He intensely admired the poetry of Lord Byron and, when Byron's day was over, he said, "The whole world seemed to be darkened for me."

(Score—100)

During his youth he was exceptionally strong and one of his friends said, "It is not fair that you should be Hercules as well as Apollo." His volume of poems which appeared in 1832 was proof of an amazing genius for a young man of twenty-four.

(Score—75)

He, like most poets, was not a business man, and through unfortunate investments, lost all his money at one time. Later, he was appointed Poet Laureate of England and his poems were universally admired.

(Score—25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page

Monitor Camera Club from June de Bella, San Jose, Calif.

All Tuckered Out!

After the tussle the weary pup utilizes his "opponent" as a convenient pillow.

Daily Anecdote

The Last Laugh

In Berlin passengers on the street-cars were at one time required to purchase tickets from the conductor and surrender them later to an inspector. One day Mark Twain paid fifteen times on one trip, each time throwing the ticket out of the window as soon as he had deposited the regular fare with the conductor. A few minutes later an inspector would board the car to examine the tickets. Of course Mark had none to show and had to buy another, apparently with great reluctance.

The performance astonished the conductor and amused the other passengers, who thought the foreigner well punished for his negligence. But the American humorist had the last laugh. For during the entire little comedy he had been discreetly observing the reactions of those around him, and out of the material obtained by this modest investment was able to fashion a story which brought him exactly $500!

Who Is This?

Answer: Alfred Tennyson

In Lighter Vein

Eventful

Inquisitive Person (questioning a member of the parachute troops): "It must be exciting to be a parachute jumper. No doubt you've had some terrible experiences."

Parachutist: "Yeah, terrible! Why, once I came down where there was a sign 'Keep Off the Grass.'"

Mather Field Wing Tips

"I don't care if she did knit it with her own little hands!"

That's All

An ambitious young lady obtained an audience with Sacha Guitry, the famous actor, who kindly consented to give her an audition.

After listening to several classics, the noted actor went up to the youthful aspirant for histrionic honors and placed his hand on her head in a fatherly manner.

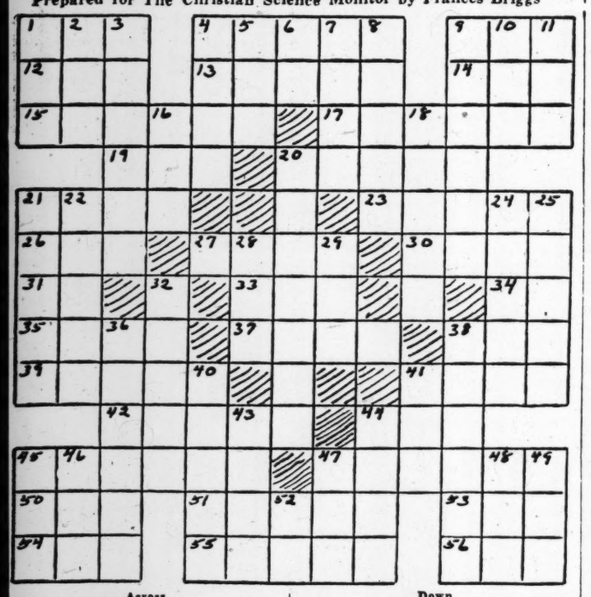
"My dear child," said he, "marry soon. Good-by!"

The System Breaks Down

Most of the towns and villages on Long Island are maintaining some sort of monitor system for air-raid alerts. In Roslyn, this is the duty of the fire department. A sleeping bag has been provided for the man who takes the night trick; he just cuddles up beside the telephone and relaxes while awaiting an alarm. Well, the other night the Mitchel Field people, testing out their system, telephoned all the monitors in the neighborhood. Everyone answered on the dot but the Roslyn man. He called in, forty-five minutes later, and reported that the zipper on his sleeping bag had jammed. — The New Yorker.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who invented the saxhorn?
6—Who is one of sons of Dr. Primrose in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
9—What toy would be made to gyrate by whipping?
12—Age.
13—What is an East Indian tree whose fiber is used in ropemaking?
14—Very small.
15—Who is so-called banjo-eyed comedian?
17—What is second longest river in England?
19—To ventilate.
20—Who painted "The Music Master"?
21—Who was author of one of the New Testament books?
23—What is the resin obtained from certain coniferous trees?
26—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
27—How many children has Dr. Primrose in Goldsmith's novel?
30—What musical instrument is represented frequently in art?
31—Raleigh is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
32—East Indies (abbr.).
33—What is inner and larger bone of the forearm?
34—What is an obligation or liability?
35—Female Wyandotte is what?
36—Rouen, France, is on what river?
37—What is a surface on cloth resembling fur or down?
38—What are small salamanders of semi-aquatic habits?
40—Would you pet, row, or eat a vervet?
41—Who gives military signals on a brass wind instrument?
42—What is a large oceanic game fish?
43—What is commen viper of Europe?
44—What was Hadrian's nationality?
45—What is period immediately preceding some important event?
46—One that represents what is newest is called what?
47—An axhammer is used for dressing what?
48—What is a river mentioned in well-known Scotch song?

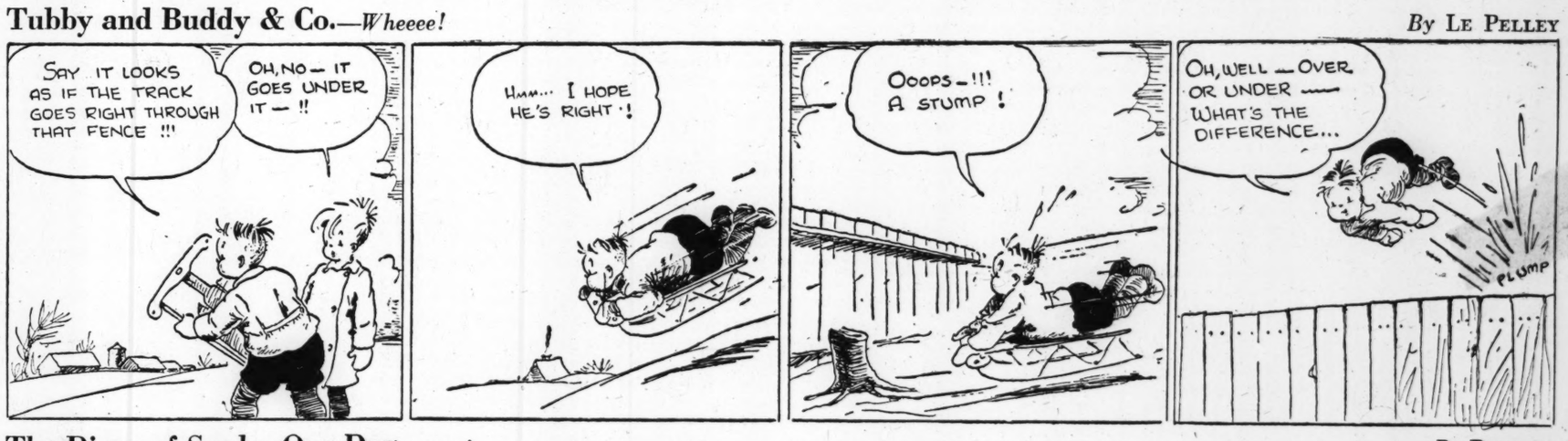
Down

1—Dry.
2—What is a southern constellation south of tail of the Scorpion?
3—What is the city mentioned in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"?
4—Who is one of natives of Morocco?
5—What implement would be used to propel a wherry?
6—What is the Coyote State (abbr.)?
7—If you were in Kalamazoo, in what direction would you travel to reach Detroit?
8—Endymion was renowned for his beauty and his perpetual what?
9—For how many years did Rip Van Winkle sleep?
10—How might a poet write "over"?
11—What is said to be mightier than the sword?
16—To bind.
18—What are used by Salome in her famous dance?
20—Who is schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
21—First month of year is named after whom?
22—What is relationship of Pandarus to Cressida in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"?
24—What is an angler's basket?
25—What was middle name of Cincinnatus Miller?
28—Aged.
29—What is a diminutive of Robert?
32—What is a size of photograph much longer than wide?
36—What Chinese city is celebrated for its lacquer work?
38—Who is author of "Mein Kampf"?
40—What are widemouthed jugs?
41—Through.
43—What is a jogging pace?
44—What is one of compartments in a window?
45—In Arthurian legend, who is father of Lancelot du Lac?
46—Employ.
47—What is one of pieces used in checkers?
48—What is a climbing plant?
49—Born.
52—What State of U. S. was named for a river (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

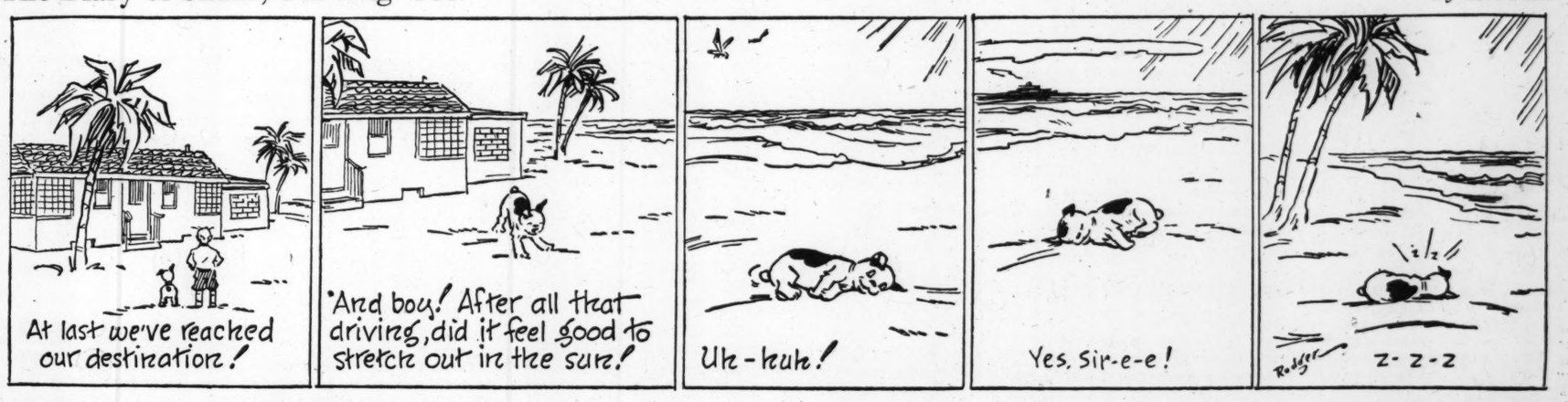
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wheeee!*

By LE PELLEY


SAY IT LOOKS AS IF THE TRACK GOES RIGHT THROUGH THAT FENCE !!!
OH, NO — IT GOES UNDER IT — !!
HMM... I HOPE HE'S RIGHT !
OOOPS — !!! A STUMP !
OH, WELL — OVER OR UNDER — WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE...
PLUMP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*z-z-z!*

By RODGERS


At last we've reached our destination!
"And boy! After all that driving, did it feel good to stretch out in the sun!
Uh-huh!
Yes, Sir-e-e!
Z-Z-Z

The Adventures of Waddles—*And How!*

By THE HAGERS

THE WHIRLPOOL HAD US IN ITS GRIP, AND TRIED TO END OUR RIVER TRIP.
"WITH HURRICANES I'VE HAD SOME BOUTS; I'VE BEEN PUSHED ROUND BY WATERSPOUTS."
BUT, MATES," CRIED BILL, "I KNOW NO RULES FOR GUIDING HOUSEBOATS THROUGH WHIRLPOOLS."
AN ALLIGATOR FROM BELOW CRIED, "MISTER! WOULD YOU LIKE A TOW?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Over There"

"We won't come back till it's over over there." So sang the A. E. F. of World War One. Twenty years ago they were brought back. The fighting had stopped and something called a peace had been made. They thought they had done their job. A minority of the United States Senate had blocked American participation in Wilson's dream of a League which would rectify and maintain the peace. America seemed to be safe and the American people began to think that to make the world safe for democracy was unnecessary or too much trouble.

But America knows now that it really wasn't over. For this time it came over here. So once more there is an "A. E. F." over there—although called a base-manning force. The troops just landed in Northern Ireland are not really the first American Expeditionary Force of World War Two. Organized armed forces of the United States have been fighting in the Battle of the Atlantic for many months.

That they were sailors or fliers instead of infantrymen does not alter the fact that America had already found it necessary to send men as well as supplies to hold outposts of freedom. Even if troops in Iceland and Surinam be counted as still in the Western Hemisphere, the forces sent to the Far East certainly comprise an A. E. F. Their landing was not reported but their daily effect is. "Over there" may still mean Europe to most Americans, and surely the presence of an American force in Ireland will have tremendous effect on the morale of peoples in the Nazi-imprisoned countries and in those that are threatened—like Eire.

This value doubtless explains the sending of troops to the British Isles when other sectors of the world front seem perhaps in more urgent need. Unless they are to take part in a drive into Norway, their primary role will be psychological, although they may release a similar number of British troops for other fronts. Meanwhile other A. E. F.'s will be going to all the continents and all the seas, symbolizing the fact that America is in this war all the way.

Moreover, the sons of the men of the first A. E. F. will not come back till it is really over over there, until it's all over, all over. For just as America has learned that "over there" means everywhere today, it has learned that there can be really no complete withdrawal. An A. E. F. is going to be part of the International Police Force which maintains the peace.

Patter Patterns

One can sympathize with a woman who wrote a letter to an editor protesting over-use of the word "pattern" in current writing. Nearly everything, she complained, is a "pattern" of one sort or another. Everybody everywhere is busy "establishing a pattern." You don't save junk any more—you "establish a pattern to salvage waste materials." You don't make a plan to put idle hands to work; you "establish a pattern for a voluntary labor association."

Various professions and trades have long had a vocabulary all their own. Sometimes it is more of a patter or jargon than bona fide technical language, which, of course, has its uses. Some professional social workers can hardly converse or write without mentioning "case-load," or "under-privileged," or sociologists without stressing "environmental factors." Educators have grossly overworked "orientation" and "challenge." The clichés of political speakers are a "pattern" to avoid.

An up-State New York school superintendent has the sense of humor to report that

> about 1900 a teacher at the University of ——— brought a hen to class for teaching purposes. While this was an innovation, the hen was simply a hen. By 1910 this hen was a "problem." In 1915 it had become a "project." Around 1919 the hen was "a unit of work." By 1925 it had become an "activity." In 1930 it was "the basis of an integrated program." And lo! in 1936 the poor hen had become a "frame of reference," and as 1941 drew to a close, an "area" in a "workshop."!

While an occasional journalist becomes addicted to journalese, the average newspaper is perhaps the best exponent of simple writing and most relentless foe of ponderous pomposity and pontifical pronunciamentos. Short, stubby words often "pack the biggest wallop." In these critical days plain words serve best. There is neither time nor space for patter patterns.

The Lady Next Door wants to know what there is about a carless tire emergency that inspires one's friends in the suburbs to invite her out to dinner when she can't get there.

Honoring Dr. Damrosch

The dinner at which the American Academy of Arts and Letters will honor Dr. Walter Damrosch this week not only celebrates his eightieth birthday but underscores the futility of counting birthdays at all. In announcing its celebration the Academy has distributed information about Dr. Damrosch's career which shows conclusively that this widely beloved musician is either three times as old as we suppose him to be, or is possessed of perpetual youth.

The musical enterprises he has founded, the artists he has introduced to America, the honors he has received, the number of orchestras he has conducted, the notable musical works whose American or world premières were in his benign hands, the number of original compositions that came from his pen in these amazingly busy years—birthdays will not explain them.

Moreover, Dr. Damrosch's career is well marked with milestones of progressiveness. He has fought good fights for good causes and American music has been the better for his victories. No one need try to imagine that Dr. Damrosch has had time to do all this in a mere eighty years or suppose that he is at all ready to consider it the work of a lifetime.

Unified Command

It would be an ineffective kind of football team that had two quarterbacks calling signals at the same time. Each side of the line might be making holes for the backfield to go through, but if the halfback were hunting a pass receiver while his blockers thought he was following them around end, the net yardage would add up for the opposition.

The Roberts Commission report on Pearl Harbor will have wholesome effect if it brings home to American officialdom and the public the point that unified command in national defense is at least as essential as it is in a football team. The lack of co-operation shown between the sea and land commanders in Hawaii before December 7 is incomprehensible.

Logically, unification of command should begin from the very top, with the War and Navy Departments plus an air command all merged into a single Department of Defense. This is not the sort of a reorganization to be attempted in the midst of a war, however. Furthermore, the evidence of Army-Navy co-operation in Washington is on the favorable side, and the importance of air power in the Pacific theater has been recognized in the assignment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, an Air Force officer, to command the Hawaiian Department of the Army.

Nevertheless, the same division of authority apparently still exists which was a source of weakness before, for Rear Admiral Chester V. Nimitz, who succeeded Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, was designated only as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the Pacific. Some commanding officer on the spot should have authority to wield as a single fighting weapon the combined, sea, land, and air forces of the area.

This is the technic eventually adopted by the United Nations in the defense of Singapore and the East Indies under General Sir Archibald Wavell with Admiral Thomas C. Hart of the United States Navy in command of sea forces and Maj. Gen. George H. Brett of the American Air Force as deputy commander. This is an adaptation of the German policy of linking land, air, and sea forces by designating a commander for a theater of operations from the service which is to have the major assignment there.

This sort of unified command can be set up by areas even while Army and Navy are headed by their separate departments in Washington. A joint statement by the Army and Navy in New York declares that a thoroughly co-ordinated defense has been inaugurated on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States under commanders representing land, sea, and air forces. The method is carried a step farther in the joint boards announced by Washington and London to administer the pooled resources of Britain and America in materials, armaments, and shipping for the benefit of the United Nations.

Regionally unified commands must be used on an ever-enlarging scale. The growing might of the United Nations on land, air, and sea must be welded into a single combat team—a team that eventually will be able to win its scheduled contests on the home grounds at Tokyo and Berli

Our Readers Say—

"Virtues Not Faults, Fighting the War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Pearl Strachan, "Virtues Not Faults, Fighting the War," should be kept within easy reach, to be used, whenever attempts are made to weaken us. It was quite a relief to read what Miss Strachan says about the Versailles Treaty. A question I have often raised is, If this war was a result or caused by the Versailles Treaty, what was the cause of the first World War? The last major war by Germany before 1914 was the Franco-Prussian War. Germany won that war.

The injustices of the Versailles Treaty—it seems strange to me that in the past I was tricked into using that phrase! The writer in "A German's View of the Essentials of Peace" wants us to believe the Germans are separate from their government. Yet Joseph Harsch in his series of articles on Germany some time back tells of a cultured Christian German woman who could see no wrong in looting the Poles, who were, according to her, "only Poles." Does she represent the type separate from her government?

Mr. Markham in his more recent articles about the Central and South American countries, tells us that if even only one parent is German, the child is German in thought. And if the German is separate from his government, why is it so easy to have "Bunds" in the United States, and "tourist" and "refugee" spies everywhere?

Yes, there are good and noble Germans—you will find them in the concentration camps! And when peace comes, they must have immediate attention and be given every consideration.

The nearer Germany is to defeat the more articles and speeches we will have foisted upon us about the Germans being separate from their government.

Might it not be well to bear in mind a statement from the Bible: ". . . the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light" (Luke 16:8).

Brewster, N. Y. HELEN FERBER

Eire's Bases and the I.R.A.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to say how much I appreciate the splendid editorials appearing in the Monitor. I have been especially interested in those which dealt with the granting of air and naval bases in Eire to Britain or America. I think it should be recognized that one reason, and certainly a very powerful one, for withholding these bases is that the granting of them to Britain would probably mean immediate trouble with the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army) and only one who has lived in Ireland can fully realize what this might mean. No wonder that Mr. de Valera seeks to avoid it.

Undoubtedly the Prime Minister of Eire is placed in a very difficult position at the present time. I believe, however, that if the threat of internal dissension were eliminated one great objection to granting these bases to the Allies would be removed. Eire's courage, and the service which thousands of her sons are rendering to England today, cannot be denied. The first member of the R. A. F. to receive the Victoria Cross in this war was born in Dublin, and certainly if ever a man served Britain bravely and well it was Capt. Fogarty Fegan of the Jervis Bay.

It would seem as if the solution to the whole difficult problem might well lie in your timely suggestion that the bases in Eire be granted to America for the duration of the war. (MRS.) MARY H. CUMMINS

Leicester, Mass.

Saving Electrical Power

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why all the controversy over the proposed and inevitable Daylight Saving plan? Why can't Americans accept it as a necessary measure and lay any seeming inconvenience to the "emergency," and so be big enough to keep 'em flying without grouching! Grouching is mental sabotage!

If the plan were called the "Electrical Power Saving Plan" it would be the same thing under a different name. No matter what it is called, it accomplishes the same thing—the saving of electrical power for the use of defense industry, power which might otherwise have been wasted for lighting. It is a necessary economic measure, though many parts of the country adopt it every year because the people like it and demand it. Those who have lived under a Daylight Saving plan, and then are forced to live without it, miss the extra hour of daylight very much, and sometimes incorporate the plan in their own homes or summer camps when those around them do not use it.

Kansas City, Mo. ELLA MAY FRAZER

For a Permanent and Just Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When World War Two is ended, and the victorious nations are sending their representatives to a common center to determine the fate of Germany and its Allies, then in all probability some action will be taken as to the problem of determining a fair and just distribution of the total expenses incurred by the victorious nations.

Here is where a great danger exists. Here is where the victorious nations are very apt to find themselves suddenly quarreling with each other over a fair distribution of the total expenditures. Here is where the different nations in World War One largely lost the opportunity to use their combined strength in removing the possibility of another similar World War in the future.

Even that does not cover the entire field. Labor and capital, in large degree, have agreed to postpone their differences until the war itself is definitely at an end. Here also we will need our utmost carefulness or we may find ourselves almost overnight threatened by civil war.

There is one way, and only one way, by which we can resolve all these gigantic problems. It is set forth in an old, old book that we call the Bible.

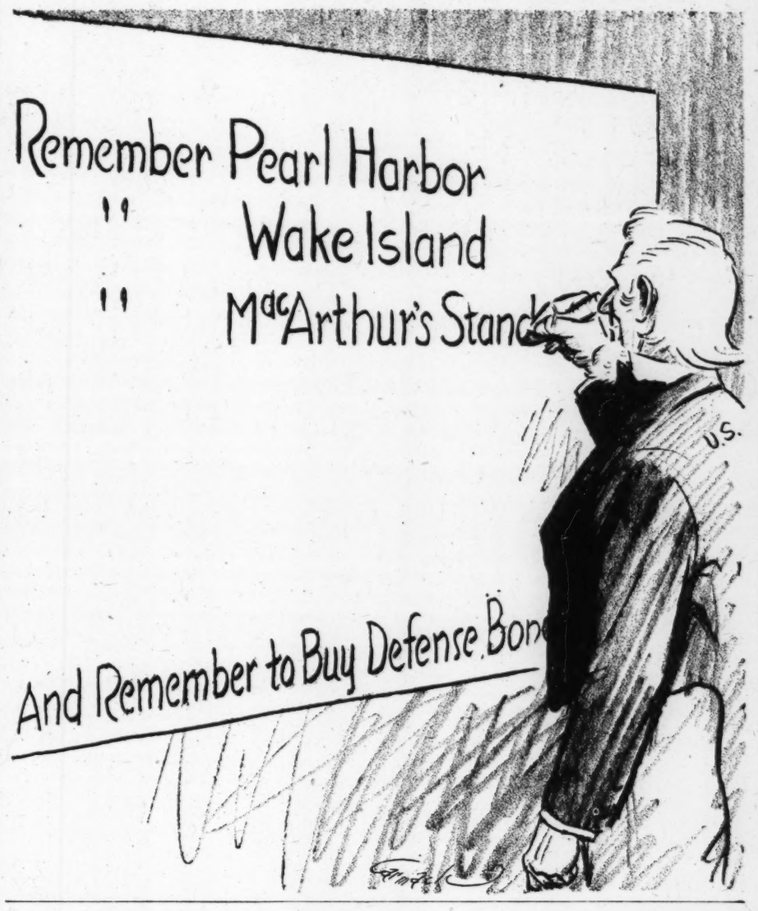
"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." And "Thou shalt love thy God with all thy heart . . . and thy neighbour as thyself."

May our hopes of a permanent and just peace become realities.

Winter Haven, Fla. HAROLD ROWNTREE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For Those Who Would Be Prepared



Down the Middle of the Road

The Mental Attack on Pearl Harbor

By Erwin D. Canham

To the heart-sick American, reading the report of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee, there comes one immediate hope: that every officer in the Army and Navy, young and old, high and low, will hereby resolve to avoid for himself the tragic dereliction of duty that led to the world-shaking disaster.

It is obvious, of course, that the disaster need never have occurred. It was entirely preventable. It is inconceivable that it was not prevented. No aircraft listening system in operation at the time; no distant air reconnaissance; no inshore air patrol; no dispersion of aircraft or naval vessels against air attack; no readiness of aircraft; no manning of antiaircraft artillery. That these conditions actually prevailed surely is incredible.

No explanation in mere human reasoning can account for such lack of preparedness. Professional officers, trained all their lives for emergency action, warned for months and weeks and days in increasing urgency to take all necessary steps, simply did not take the steps. The only possible explanation lies in the mental or psychological realm. These officers were the victims of a mental attack before the physical blow struck. It was the same kind of attack that partly paralyzed action by all the free peoples around the world in these last years. These officers suffered from the diseases of apathy, of opinionated self-confidence, of complacency, of petty jealousies.

* * *

The pattern of failure among the leaders of the anti-Axis nations is too strikingly similar to be coincidental. They have all suffered from the same things. "Too little and too late" is a result, not a cause. It is a result of the free world's malady, a product of the stupor into which too many of our people had sunk, and a direct consequence of the aggressors' mental attack. Britain was for years lulled into false security, France pinned faith in its Maginot Line, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway regarded attack upon themselves as "inconceivable." So it was precisely with the officers at Pearl Harbor. They had, says the report, "a conviction which persisted up to December 7, 1941, that Japan had no intention of making any such raid."

There is the old, familiar story again. The story of leadership sound asleep. What put leadership asleep? Our own weaknesses, worked upon by our enemies. The persistent refusal of people to believe that the aggressors meant what they said. Plenty of Japanese admirals and generals had written, many times, that if war broke out with the United States they would first strike a blow at Pearl Harbor. But our officers at Honolulu "believed the chances of such a raid . . . were practically nil." They did not think the chances were nil because of a strong defense, for they did not see fit to put such a defense into operation! They simply thought it couldn't happen.

And, as always happens when such a state of mental lethargy prevails, the attackers had many seeming strokes of luck. They were not actually lucky strokes, they were more loopholes in the defensive armor. There was nothing superlative about the plans of the attackers, either, but simply action to take advantage of a temporary paralysis of intelligence and will.

This mesmerism, if one may use the word, since it literally describes temporary paralysis of intelligence and will, goes back a long way. It goes back to smugness and selfishness and internal division (notice how these qualities directly manifested themselves at Pearl Harbor) which poisoned world thinking after the last world war. Every false quality which showed up on the side of the victors in 1919 and thereafter has now come home to roost.

* * *

One by one the nations have fallen victim to their own lethargy. Fortunately, the United States had its own rude awakening on its very first day of physical war, and the price it paid—though it is not yet fully accounted for—is probably not disastrous. We now have the chance of awakening, and the Pearl Harbor report should help.

First our military and naval leaders, whom we trust, must take the lesson to themselves. They must see that smugness, failure to co-operate, mental lethargy, are greater enemies than the aircraft and war vessels of the foe. If the mental enemies are first conquered, we shall know how to subdue the physical forces.

But we must all take the very same lesson home to ourselves. The failure of Pearl Harbor also took place in the halls of Congress, in the offices of administrators, in the counting houses and labor unions, and at the homes and firesides where apathy and selfishness prevailed or still prevail. The obstructing isolationists, the greedy industrialists and unionists, the short-visioned administrators were just as guilty as the officers at Pearl Harbor.

We must all awake. "Remember Pearl Harbor" should not be a demand for revenge. It should remind us that our danger comes not from bombs or torpedoes or blockades, but from a failure to see the forces of evil which are challenging us and to take the necessary and potentially triumphant mental measures to destroy their attack. The power of good, which is at hand for all mankind to use, is mightier than a two-edged sword. We have to grasp it, clear up our own thinking, and the rest will not be so hard.

Mirror of World Opinion

"A Boating Accident"

Funny people, the Irish! They'll tell you more peculiar, difficult stories with a straight face than any other men on the face of this earth. If you take the Irish-born, and add to them the London-Irish, the Liverpool-Irish, the Manchester-Irish, Glasgow-Irish and the Edinburgh-Irish, why you'll find more than a million of them serving today in the armies of England; and not a few in command, from corps down to battalions.

But an Irish soldier on leave must not wear Britain's uniform. He can fight the Battle of Dunkirk or First Libya all over again in . . . the Shelbourne Hotel in Dublin, and be cheered mightily; and if someone were to say, sort of looking for an argument: "Were ye there, Shamus, by any chance?"—then the hero will wink his eye prodigiously and reply: "Ah, no. Catch me! But I heard a grand account from a sailor when I was taking the cattle to Liverpool." The amenities have been observed, everything is all right and very friendly.

Proof of that is the newest Irish story, that of the Irish Times reporter who came gallantly out of the sinking of a British battleship. Said the lad's newspaper:

"His friends will be glad to know that he is alive and well after being involved in a boating accident."—*Chicago Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

A Philippines Dominion?

By Randall Gould

It may seem ironical to suggest that the present conflict will conclusively settle the long-standing issue of Philippine independence. However vociferously this issue may have been debated in the past, it certainly is not now under discussion.

Those who have watched Japan's methods elsewhere accept it as a matter of course that the establishment of a Japanese hegemony over the Far East means that the Philippines would become a Japanese possession not materially different from the status of Formosa. Some concession to the difficulty of the administrative problem of these 13,000,000 people might be made through the setting up of a puppet President, just as Japan set up its puppet "Chinese National Government" in China. But the Japanese have long realized the Philippines' boundless and quite largely undeveloped natural resources, and when they start exploitation of such resources as gold, iron, coconut oil, and hemp, it is not their habit to pamper the native population in any essential particular. Realization of this is why the Filipinos are fighting with all their strength and loyalty.

That Uncle Sam is one steadfast friend of the Filipino is now accepted throughout the length and breadth of those 7,000 islands as a thoroughly durable fact. Although up to the actual beginning of Japan-America hostilities there continued to be expectation that independence was to materialize on July 4, 1946, "circumstances permitting," there has for months been growing realization that the circumstances might not permit.

Perhaps it is looking too far ahead to speculate on what may eventuate. But one may venture a surmise that some form of dominion status—already endorsed in principle by many Filipino leaders—will seem doubly welcome in the event of a victory over Japanese aggression.

* * *

For a while it seemed that politics on the Filipino side, and a misfit combination of altruism and selfishness on the American side, might indeed thrust a wedge between the new Philippine Commonwealth and the United States—but now they have been caught up in a union which can be broken only by driving the United States completely out of the Asiatic Pacific.

It is unfortunate that Gen. Douglas MacArthur encountered something of an about-face, last year, in the Filipino support which for five years had favored his expansion of a Philippines Commonwealth defense establishment on a broad scale. The trouble seems, paradoxically enough, to have been that the Filipino leaders thought the growing menace of Japan could allow them to depend too much upon the United States.

General MacArthur had been at work on a program designed to make the islands virtually impregnable after ten years (i. e. at the time independence arrived in 1946) at a total cost of around $80,000,000. Counting too much upon American anxiety over black clouds in the Far East, Filipino leaders slashed the 1941 military budget to pieces. There was a reduction of $1,230,000 from the personnel item alone. Ammunition was reduced from a figure of $344,000 to $73,500. The offshore patrol (which might now give the most vital of services) was reduced, as were ordnance and signal. Training programs were shortened and "refresher" courses for early trainees were cut out. Officers' training schools were closed.

All this was a tragic mistake. It is not possible to know how much harm was done. President Quezon's complaint that his hands had been tied was significant, made as it was a few days before war broke out; but there seems little merit to it, for most observers will agree that the defense program was a casualty in the constant guerilla warfare of island politics.

* * *

The great present fact is that the Philippines, like the United States, have had a tremendous shock. The young Commonwealth finds itself fighting for its life—its one great ally the nation from which it wanted to be separated.

After the war there will certainly be a fresh expression of the Filipino independence spirit, going on the assumption that the islands are not being ground under a Japanese heel. But it seems as nearly certain as anything can be in this unstable world that the independence spirit will be refined in its essentials and will include a continuation, and accentuation, of the family relations with Uncle Sam.

On the part of America, there must come a correspondingly generous appreciation of the vital worth of the islands, coupled with a willingness to evolve some new framework giving recognition to legitimate aspirations for independence.

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